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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

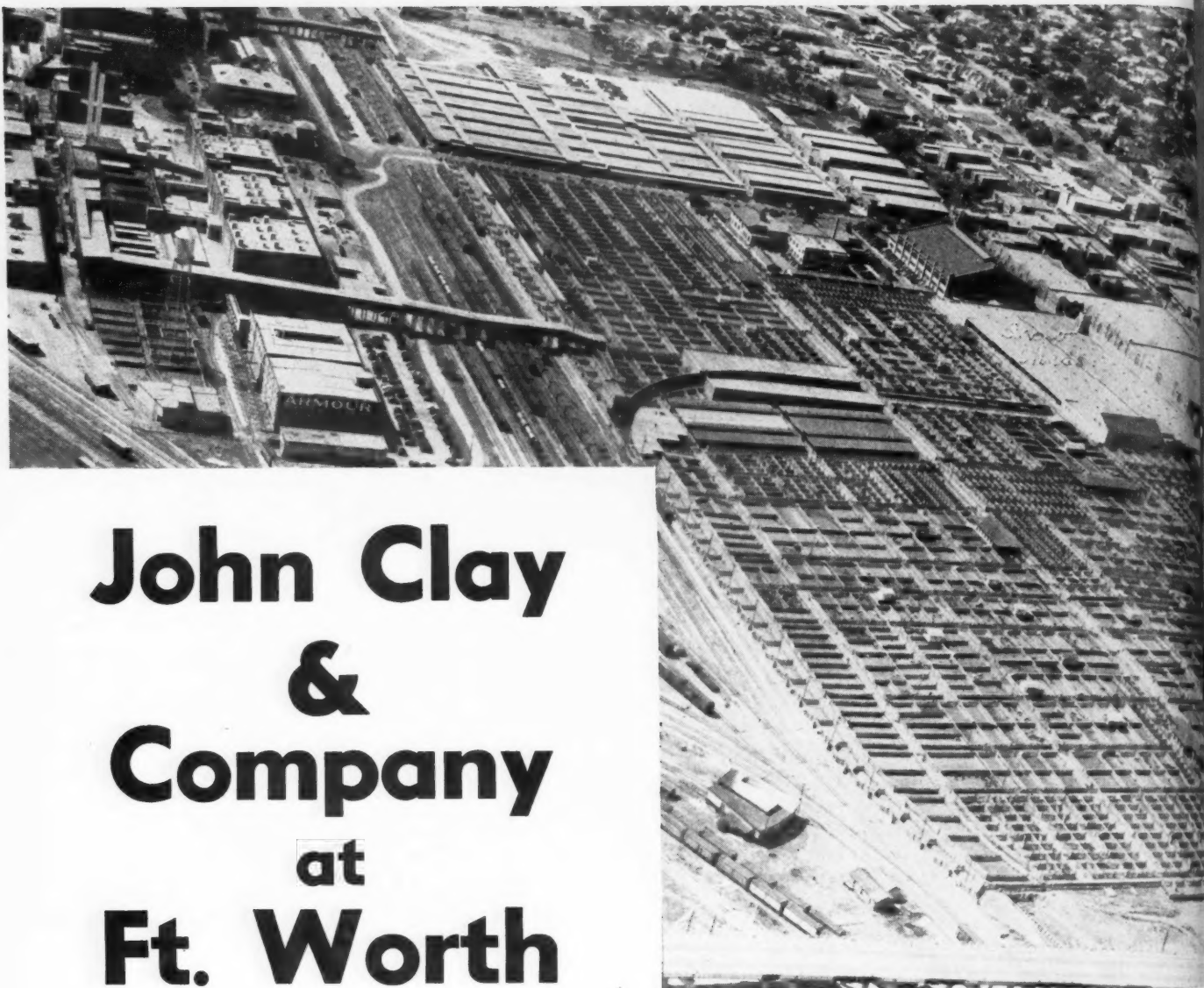
INA RANKIN, Librarian,
School of Forestry,
University of Mich.,
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

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A KANSAS LOOKS 'EM OVER



John Clay & Company at Ft. Worth



Ft. Worth receives the largest number of sheep of any market—not only in the Lone Star State, but in the nation as well.

Receipts of cattle at Ft. Worth in 1945 totaled 1,019,406; calves amounted to 523,968, and sheep receipts reached 2,713,524. Receipts by truck totaled: cattle, 754,899; calves, 421,583; and sheep, 1,892,880.

John Clay & Company opened their office at Ft. Worth in 1910. The Clay organization at Ft. Worth, as at all other markets at which they are located, enjoys a very substantial percentage of the shipments sold on the market.

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Houses at—CHICAGO, ILL. KANSAS CITY, MO. ST. JOSEPH, MO. DENVER, COLO. ST. PAUL, MINN.
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1886

The Clay Way is and always will be The Safe Way

1946

Wherever There's Livestock There's Need for Franklin's

Protect Your Profits With the Help of Franklin Protective Products

IN livestock production—much disease loss can mean little profit, while little disease loss can mean much profit.

Dimes spent for the protection given by FRANKLIN mean dollars saved from such losses.

FRANKLIN gives you the benefit of advanced scientific discoveries . . . of high standards of production that insure uniform quality . . . of efficient methods that insure full value for your money.

Defeat Blackleg at Its Worst!

By incorporating a dozen virulent strains, and by greatly intensifying the immunizing elements,

Franklin Blackleg Bacterin

gives you a potency more than sufficient for the most virulent forms of Blackleg.

10c a dose, less discounts.

Minimize the Risk of Hemorrhagic Septicemia!

Franklin P P Bacterin

(Pasteurella-Pseudodiphthericum)

A combination product offering double benefits at a single price.

10c, less discounts.

Vaccinate Your Horses With Franklin Mixed Bacterin (Equine) Formula 1

Increased resistance against infections commonly known as Distemper.

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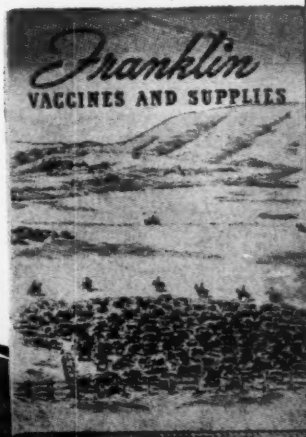
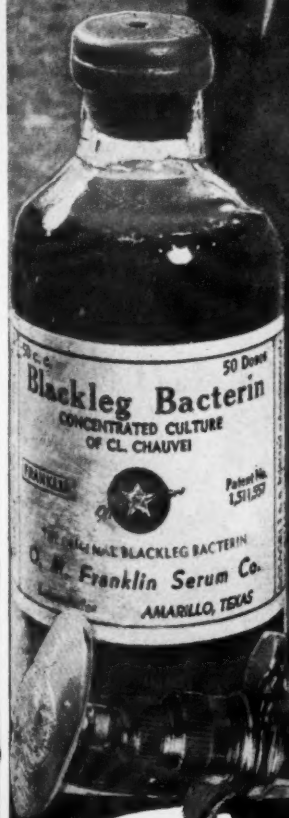
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"The railroad's a part of my business"

"**W**HAT I MEAN is this: The railroad that serves this section connects my farm with every market—every town and city—in the whole United States. And if it wasn't for the railroads, I'd have nothing much more than a local market for my crops. That's why I say the railroad is a working part of my business."

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Beside hauling his products and delivering his supplies, the railroads work for the farmer in other ways,

too. They pay local taxes to every community they serve—and that tax money goes to work to help provide schools, highways, and public health protection. In addition, the railroads buy much of their supplies locally—and employ many local people.

Add it all up and you see why thoughtful American citizens want to be sure that the railroads are given a fair chance to compete on an even footing with other forms of transportation.

AMERICAN RAILROADS



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ALL AMERICA

Letters To The Editor

WEDDED BLISS!

I am out of the cattle business and retired, but so married to the cow business that I have to have your paper. Go on with the good work. We are having only an average winter and feed is plentiful.—ZACK P. MATHES, Mesa County, Colo.

SOME BAD WITH THE GOOD

Cattle continue to winter exceptionally well in this section; as a matter of fact, the best in many years. However, we have no ground moisture for spring.—JACK MANSFIELD, Oldham County, Tex.

TAKES SNOW TO MAKE GRASS

We have had a fine winter here so far with very little snow, but we will need quite a little moisture in the spring before we can have any green grass as the ground is very dry.—TOM JONES, Haakon County, S. D.

GENEROSITY APPRECIATED

Enclosed are my 1946 dues. I have only 140 head but am figuring it liberally because I think the PRODUCER is worth the difference.—LAWRENCE JOHNSON, Niobrara County, Wyo.

TOPS

We are having the most wonderful weather I have seen, with temperatures far above normal and little wind. Livestock is in top condition with abundance of feed.—ERNEST B. HAM, Meade County, S. D.

NEEDS BOBSLED TO FEED

The winter in this section is not exceptionally severe but promises to be a long one due to the early snow which never went off here. I have been feeding my

(Continued on Page 36)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

PRICE CONTROL AND PRODUCTION

DURING the war most people accepted price control as a necessary evil incident to the war. It was thought that once the war was over, it, with many other wartime regulations, would be lifted and "business as usual" soon would obscure as a bad dream the inconvenience, and worse, of the wartime measures.

But now, six months after V-J Day, we find the same bureaucrats giving the same reasons as of old that price control and various accompanying regulations should be continued—to guard against disastrous inflation, and the argument does have appeal to all citizens and, it must be admitted, some degree of merit.

As stated elsewhere in this issue, the dangers of inflation are undoubtedly greater today than at any time during the war. It appears that we have reached a sort of dead end—that the real threat of inflation can be licked only by increasing production; and that production is being hampered by the very measures (and price control in particular) that are being used not to cure the basic ills that bring inflation, but merely to hold them in check.

Shortages of many essential items—food, clothing, household equipment and housing facilities—are greater than at any time during the war and are increasing day by day. Black markets are flourishing in proportion to the shortages. Mass spending power so far seems little affected by the serious wave of strikes, but the shortages of critical goods are made more serious thereby, and the strong demand increasingly centered on the shrinking supply of goods available in the open market.

There is no easy cure for this situation, but it now seems clear that tight control, as advocated by Bowles et al, will merely prolong the present unsatisfactory situation. It cannot longer be denied that the policy so far followed, of forcing business to absorb wage increases and without corresponding increase in price ceilings, has been a real damper on production. OPA under Bowles has concerned itself more with the control of profits than with the control of prices, with almost complete disregard for the effect on production.

All will agree that we should not fail to keep inflation within bounds. It is accepted that we have a degree of inflation now. That is inevitable, following a war which consumed and destroyed the world's output for almost five years. We may have to accept some further degree of inflation to set in motion the wheels of full production—the only sure cure there is.

For six months the authorities have toyed with the idea that the substantial increases in wages promoted by them were not inflationary but that price increases, to compensate therefor, would be. It has not worked. Vital production has been slowed. Further experimentation with one-sided formulas will bring only disaster.

It is to be hoped that the new wage-price formula, just announced, will be so administered as to insure full production. That is the only way out. Once it is achieved, the play of competition in a free market will more effectively control prices than any artificial means that can be devised.

We have survived the greatest war in all history. Are we now to be downed by bureaucratic bungling?

Livestock Numbers

THE NUMBER of cattle and calves on farms in the United States on Jan. 1, 1946, was 79,791,000 head, about 2,100,000 head less than a year earlier. From the high point in 1944 in the present cattle number cycle we have dropped 2,573,000 in our bovine population, with probably five years to go before we hit the bottom of that cycle and again start up—if history repeats itself.

Fourteen years is about the time it has pretty regularly taken the cattle industry to go from one population peak to another. Our last peak, in 1944, reached 82,364,000, from where numbers went to 81,909,000 on Jan. 1, 1945, and to the 79,791,000 the first of this year. The length of this cycle, says W. M. Curtiss of the Cornell University agricultural experiment station in a treatise on "Accumulation and Liquidation of Cattle in the United States," is "determined in part by the length of time required for cattle producers to reach a decision to expand or contract their herds and then transfer this decision into a breeding program. By the time the breeding program has resulted in more calves, and finally more mature stock the group as a whole has overexpanded, and liquidation sets in." He also points out that "along with the expansion and liquidation there has been a gradual increase in total numbers. During the past 60 years total numbers have increased about one-third." But he adds that 60 years ago there were nearly 100 cattle and calves for each 100 people, whereas at the last two peaks in cattle numbers there were about 60 cattle and calves for each 100 people. It should be said here that the making of beef now, with the industry largely on a cow-and-calf basis, is considerably greater for a given number of animals than it was 60 years ago. Better methods of production, more quickly maturing animals also play a part. The discrepancy is not so great as the bare figures would indicate.

Most of the reduction in cattle numbers the past year was in milk cows and heifers and (Please turn to page 27)

Inflation

INFLATION is the country's biggest problem today. How far it has already gone is shown in these figures for the past five years: Hourly basic wage rates of factory workers will soon have risen 68 per cent since 1940; cost of living is reported to be inflated 29 per cent; city real estate prices have advanced an estimated 42 per cent; farm real property is selling at 58 per cent above pre-war levels; the national debt has gone up to about 265 billion dollars.

The forces that started this inflation are still active, more so than in the war, evidently. Need for workers in the war and the premium wages that followed are being matched in peace by an urgent though less widespread need in production for civilians. But earnings are widely enough extended and savings still high enough to pay for better living. A place to live is increasingly hard to get into and generous consideration is offered for such. People with extra cash are ever more anxious to salt it away in some likely farm or ranch. The government continues to spend beyond its means, keeps up the fiscal practice that started the ball rolling in the first place.

In the food field the government is trying to solve the problem of inflation by paying subsidies. It is questionable, at the very least, that subsidies that add several billion a year to a gigantic government deficit are less inflationary than a rise of 8 per cent in food or an advance of 3 per cent in the cost of living, which, it is estimated, would result from removal of subsidies. It is certain that subsidies do not get at the cause of inflation.

If the tight controls we have had so far are continued, the inflationary pressures will only be prolonged. OPA will then come back again and again to say that the same controls must be carried on. The solution lies in production. From every side we hear that OPA has hampered production, and stifled production causes black markets to flourish. The inflationary evils thus created are as dangerous as the ones OPA is trying to cure.

HISTORY OF CATTLE IN KANSAS



An olden-day scene of cattle and riders spread out around a water-hole on Kansas prairie lands.

THROUGHOUT THE LAST HALF OF the 19th century and up to and including 1946, Kansas has played a vital role in the founding and development of the western cattle industry. Aside from its own important domestic industry, Kansas has served as a distributing center for range stock to and from Texas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska and the Dakotas. Purebreds developed within its boundaries formed the foundation for better herds in a dozen western states. Thousands of head of range-bred cattle have been fed and finished annually in Kansas feed yards and shipped to markets in St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago.

Cattle first became important in the Kansas area after the opening of the New Mexico trade along the Santa Fe Trail in 1821. Oxen for the wagon trains became an important article of trade, and as the army established such frontier posts as Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, a brisk trade in Texas beef cattle developed. With the opening of the new settlements near Council Grove and at St. Mary's Mission, the raising of livestock was undertaken as a domestic industry. Shortly afterward other settlements were made on the Osage, Neosho, Kaw and Cottonwood rivers. Eastern settlers brought some cattle from the states east of the Mississippi and used these as the basis of new herds. Such domestic stock usually was in sharp contrast to the rangy long-horned cattle trailed up from Texas.

Texas Fever Takes Its Toll

By the middle of the 50's southern trail herds were regularly entering Kansas territory and using the broad, grass-

By Herbert O. Brayer
Research Director, Western Range
Cattle Industry Study

covered plains for pasture as the herds moved to and through the territory to Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois or Missouri. Following the Texas drives in 1858 the mysterious Texas fever broke out among the domestic herds ranged in areas through which the trail stock had recently passed. Kansas farmers, already concerned by the damage to their unfenced croplands and enraged by serious cattle losses, demanded that measures be taken to protect them from this "foreign" danger. The territorial legislature promptly passed an act which prohibited any person from driving infected stock into or through Kansas, and specifically forbade Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory stock from entering the counties of Bourbon, Linn, Lykins (Miami) and Johnson between June 1 and Nov. 1 (the period during which the fever was considered active and virulent). Unfortunately for the Kansans, the act had little effect during 1859 and 1860. The range provided by the broad unfenced plains—ill patrolled at best—was an open invitation to the Texas drovers, with the result that thousands of Kansas cattle died of the dread fever spread by the trail herds. Alarmed ranchers organized for their own protection and threatened forcibly to prevent further intrusions on the part of the Texans during the fever season. Some long-horned cattle were actually shot and a number of sanguinary gun battles between the farmers and the drovers threatened to provoke a

border struggle. Seeking to avert the threatened outbreak, the legislature replaced the ineffective 1858 statute with a new restrictive measure on May 1, 1861. All Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory stock was banned from any part of Kansas during the period from Apr. 1 to Nov. 1. A test of the act was postponed by the outbreak of the Civil War.

During the fratricidal struggle from 1861-65, Kansans were too occupied to further the development of the livestock industry, although thousands of cattle were sold to the Union forces. Some smuggling of Texas stock into Kansas was recorded during the war and a considerable traffic developed as a result of Kansas raids upon Indian owned stock in the Indian Territory, as well as upon the rebels in northern Texas. Such activities proved highly profitable to a number of prominent citizens (including the mayor of Leavenworth), federal soldiers and Indian agents, as well as to such southern Kansas communities as Emporia. Laws to prohibit this illegal trade were passed by the legislature in 1865 and by Congress in March, 1866. A special investigator for the War Department estimated that at least 300,000 cattle had been stolen from the Indian territory between 1862 and 1866.

Dodging the Law

With the end of the war the quarantine law again became a major issue in Kansas. The regulatory statute passed in 1865 was repealed early in 1866. This left the original statute passed in 1861 containing the ban on southern cattle between Apr. 1 and Nov. 1 still in effect.

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Some drovers considered all such acts as unjust if not illegal and determined to evade them whenever and wherever possible. Despite the risk of legal action against them or of attack by outraged farmers, a considerable number of Texas and Indian Territory cattlemen drove into Kansas and sold their herds surreptitiously at Baxter Springs, Fort Scott and other places in the eastern part of the state, or drove west of the settlements and thence east into Missouri, Nebraska or Iowa. The latter route, according to Dr. Ralph P. Bieber's excellent analysis of the trade, followed the southern border of Kansas to a point close to the Arkansas River, thence ran north to the Santa Fe Trail at or near Lost Spring, thence east over the trail through Diamond Spring and Council Grove and from there north to the Kansas River, crossing it at St. Mary's. The trail forked at the old mission community, one route pointing east to Elwood and the other north through America and Seneca, thence northeast to Brownville or Nebraska City, Nebr. The more law-abiding drovers herded their stock on the Cherokee Strip or on unsettled lands in southwestern Missouri until Nov. 1, when they could enter Kansas legally.

All attempts to solve the enigma of Texas fever failed. Agitation for more restrictive measures and for better enforcement of the acts restricting southern stock during the critical months continued to mount throughout such affected areas as Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Kansas—forming almost a solid *cordon sanitaire* around America's greatest beef producing center—Texas. While thus excluding the colorful long-horned cattle, these states proceeded to build up

their own domestic stock. Kansas stock raisers imported a number of fine breeding stock with which to improve the grade of their own herds which subsequently found ready markets at Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. Records of the sale of improved stock to ranchers in Colorado, Nebraska and Missouri provide evidence of the farsightedness of such Jayhawker stockmen.

A Changing Era

Of special importance to the future of the cattle industry in Kansas was the statute enacted on Feb. 26, 1867. While reiterating and extending the prohibition against the importation of Texas or Indian Territory stock during the period between Mar. 1 and Dec. 1, it exempted that part of southwestern Kansas which lay south and west of the present city of McPherson. It provided, however, that upon payment of a bond of \$10,000 to guarantee the payment of damages to native stock, any company or individual stockman could select a route from any place in southwestern Kansas "west of the sixth principal meridian in township 18" (this line crossed the southern Kansas boundary about two and one-half miles east of present Hunnewell, Sumner County) to some point on the Union Pacific, eastern division, north of township 19 and "west of the first guide meridian west of the sixth principal meridian," over which Texas stock could be driven at any season of the year. It was stipulated that the route could not pass within five miles of any settler, without his consent, or along a public highway, and that the stock was to be shipped from the railroad point to some destination outside of Kansas. This act made possible the great Kansas cattle boom following the extension and con-

struction of railroads through eastern Kansas.

With the extension of the Union Pacific's "eastern division," soon to be renamed the Kansas Pacific Railway, Texas and Kansas cattlemen recognized that the period of the long northward drives to eastern markets was rapidly drawing to a close. After an abortive attempt in 1867 by the Kansas Live Stock Company of Topeka to establish a cattle forwarding operation at some unnamed point on the railroad, Joseph K. McCoy succeeded in arranging with Kansas Pacific officials for a special cattle shipping yard at the six-year-old prairie town of Abilene. Thus began the hectic period of the shifting cowtowns in Kansas. Records show that 35,000 cattle were received at Abilene in 1867, 75,000 in 1868, 150,000 in 1869, and an increasing number annually until 1871. A combination of freight rates, a glutted market and a stringent winter resulted in heavy losses to the Abilene shippers early in the 70's. Other factors were already combining to end the heyday of Abilene. Thousands of new settlers flocked to Kansas, taking up homesteads and breaking the ground for grain and corn. The unfenced farms annually suffered heavy losses from damage caused by foraging herds of cattle. Farmers, unable to secure timbers or wire for fencing, sought relief from such losses by action against the stock growers. In 1872 the "Farmers Protective Association of Dickinson County" was formed. A tersely worded broadside was issued warning drovers to seek another shipping point, "as the inhabitants of Dickinson will no longer submit to the evils of the trade."

Two other factors affecting the decline of Abilene were the construction of the



A herd of cattle, knee-deep in the grasses of the Ed Robbins ranch, Comanche County, Kansas.

March, 1946



A rider nudges a little bunch of whitefaces across a weedy flat on the Jackson Brothers ranch, Comanche County.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad and the imposition of new Texas fever restrictions against the southern trail herds. The extension of the Santa Fe to Newton in 1871, plus the announcement of rates more favorable than those of the Kansas Pacific, created a new market and shipping point for a year. Agitation by farmers and settlers continued to harass the southern cattle traffic. Demands for new herd laws, for extension of the quarantined area and for the imposition of general control regulations were heard at every session of the legislature. This feeling developed from at least three causes: (1) a desire by farmers to protect their crops from the trail herds; (2) the understandable desire by resident stockmen to protect their own herds against the fever and against inbreeding with the inferior Texas cattle; (3) the feeling that with the exclusion of the southern stock better market conditions for domestic cattle could be expected. The success of this concerted demand for restrictive legislation was foreordained. When, in 1872, the Kansas legislature revised the area open to trail herds by moving the quarantine line further west, Ellsworth and Wichita became new centers for the northern shippers. But both communities were short-lived as shipping points for Texas cattle. In 1876 the prohibited area was further extended to the 100th meridian of west longitude, resulting finally in the opening of a new stock shipping center at Dodge City in 1875. Like Abilene before it, Dodge City became a riotous center for the cattle trade, famed in song and

story, and justly proud of the fact that hundreds of thousands of cattle were driven to its yards and shipped eastward or trailed north and west. It, too, however, fell victim to the traditional enemies of the range cattle industry, the grangers. By 1884 the end was in sight. Early the following year a new quarantine law put Dodge City "out of bounds" and the heyday of the Kansas cowtowns was over. Though Texas herds still trailed to the west along the Kansas-Colorado border, the construction and extension of railroads into Texas made the long overland trek unnecessary.

One word of explanation concerning the Texas trail herds driven to and through Kansas is necessary for the understanding of the movement. Not more than 25 per cent of the long-horned cattle involved were beef stock en route to packers or slaughter houses. A large percentage were stocker cattle destined for the ranges of Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska and the Dakotas. Those that did ultimately reach the beef market came from those northern ranges after picking up hundreds of pounds of additional weight. The important contribution of the Texas stock lay in the fact that they became the foundation from which the great herds of the West developed.

End of the Boom

Essentially this trail era was a Texas operation. Kansas cattlemen throughout the period were beginning to develop an entirely different type of stock raising based upon the improvement of their

own herds. Associations were founded to control open range areas and to protect them from grangers and southern livestock. Texas stockmen recognized the strength of this opposition and complained that the Kansas quarantines were designed solely to give the local cattlemen a monopoly on the free grass and not to protect cattle from disease. The clash between domestic cattlemen and the grangers (largely wheat growers) reached considerable proportions during the 70's. The latter, however, had already discovered that wheat raising was in itself a precarious operation and a considerable number turned to a more diversified agriculture which combined stock raising and grain farming. Kansas profited materially from the cattle boom which spread throughout the West in the first years of the 80's. The early pattern of small cattlemen with relatively small herds gave way before the influx of men of wealth and large stock corporations; some from Texas, New Mexico and Colorado, others from mid-western and New England states, and not a few from Canada, Scotland and England. In addition to heavy shipments of beef stock, the production and distribution of purebred bulls from Kansas reached major proportions during the boom. The Shorthorn was an early favorite, followed in close succession by the Durham, Galloway, and Angus. In time the Hereford gained ascendancy and preference among breeders for the range market. A second important factor in the Kansas cattle industry of the 80's was the rapid development of the "fin-

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ishing" and feeder business—the maturing of cattle from outside the state, especially from Texas and Colorado.

The end of the boom came abruptly in 1886 and 1887. A world-wide depression with the resultant break in prices, a catastrophic winter followed by drouth, a glutted market resulting from an unprecedented expansion of range cattle herds throughout the West and the rapidly disappearing free range sounded the knell for the range industry in Kansas. Few of the purebred herds survived. Large numbers of cattlemen, small and large, as well as some of the largest stock companies failed.

An Industry Revitalized

When in the mid-90's the market revived, the cattle industry of Kansas was no longer an open range business. Barbed wire fences, first introduced about 1880, enclosed even the western counties. In place of the large "spread" of the previous decade, dozens of feeder and pasturing operators—many in conjunction with the raising of grain and feed crops—combined their activities with a renewed interest in the breeding of fine Hereford and Angus stock. Thousands of head of range stock were annually brought from Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona to pasture on Kansas grasslands. Such pasturing became a major factor in the Jayhawker economy. As a variation, enterprising stock raisers purchased large numbers of feeder stock at market and brought them to their peak on the pastures and in the feedlots of Kansas. Pasture rentals fluctuated with the market price of beef rather than on land values. On land valued at from \$3.50 to \$5 per acre the rental about 1900 was \$1 per head per season. This fee rose to between \$5 and \$6 by 1911 when land was worth \$18 to \$30 per acre and cattle were bringing \$3 to \$5.50 per cwt. The demand resulting from World War I raised rentals to between \$14 and \$20 per head, with prevailing cattle prices at from \$16 to \$18. Between the end of the struggle and the outbreak of the second World War, rental prices mirrored the fluctuations in the American economy plus those resulting from drouth and other adverse conditions in Kansas:

1920	.....	\$12.00 and up
1921	.....	6.00 to \$12.00
1922	.....	8.75
1925	.....	6.25 to 8.50
1927	.....	6.00 to 8.10
1929	.....	8.00 to 10.00
1933	.....	2.50 to 5.00
1937	.....	7.00 to 9.00
1941	.....	7.00 to 8.50
1944	.....	9.00 to 12.00

Hundreds of thousands of head of range stock have gone to market from Kansas pastures since the revitalizing of the pasturing industry before the turn of the century. Over 325,000 head of cattle were brought to Kansas and matured on its pastures in 1891. A similar number was recorded in 1892. A sharp decline was noted in 1895 when only

March, 1946

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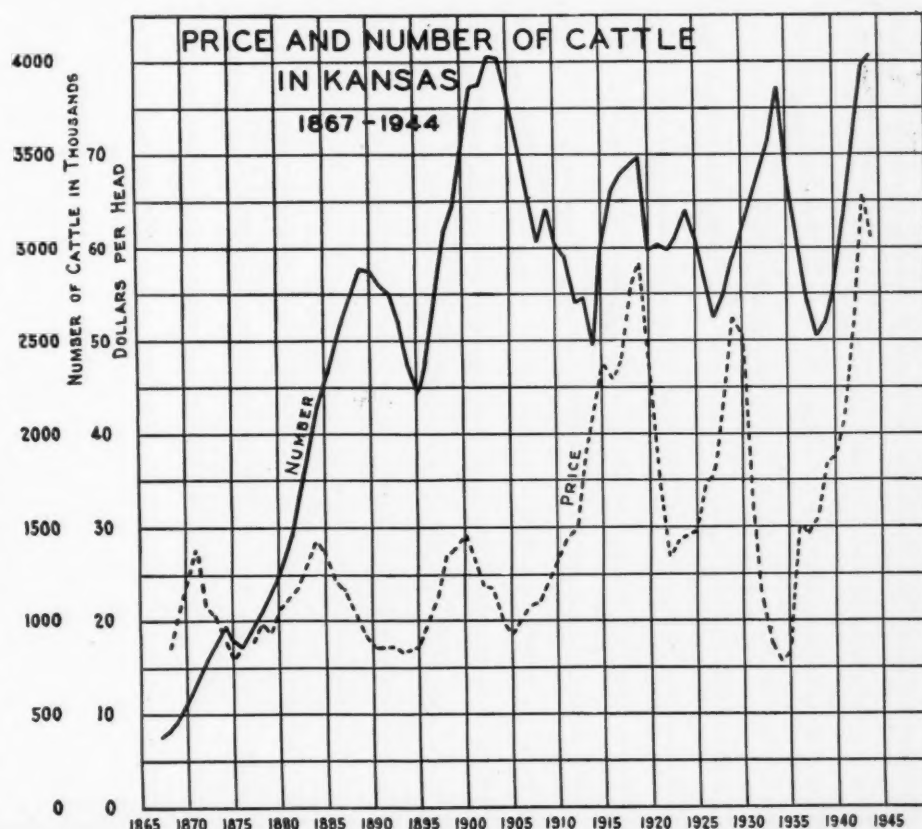
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A rider nudges a little bunch of whitefaces across a weedy flat on the Jackson Brothers ranch, Comanche County.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad and the imposition of new Texas fever restrictions against the southern trail herds. The extension of the Santa Fe to Newton in 1871, plus the announcement of rates more favorable than those of the Kansas Pacific, created a new market and shipping point for a year. Agitation by farmers and settlers continued to harass the southern cattle traffic. Demands for new herd laws, for extension of the quarantined area and for the imposition of general control regulations were heard at every session of the legislature. This feeling developed from at least three causes: (1) a desire by farmers to protect their crops from the trail herds; (2) the understandable desire by resident stockmen to protect their own herds against the fever and against inbreeding with the inferior Texas cattle; (3) the feeling that with the exclusion of the southern stock better market conditions for domestic cattle could be expected. The success of this concerted demand for restrictive legislation was foreordained. When, in 1872, the Kansas legislature revised the area open to trail herds by moving the quarantine line further west, Ellsworth and Wichita became new centers for the northern shippers. But both communities were short-lived as shipping points for Texas cattle. In 1876 the prohibited area was further extended to the 100th meridian of west longitude, resulting finally in the opening of a new stock shipping center at Dodge City in 1875. Like Abilene before it, Dodge City became a riotous center for the cattle trade, famed in song and

story, and justly proud of the fact that hundreds of thousands of cattle were driven to its yards and shipped eastward or trailed north and west. It, too, however, fell victim to the traditional enemies of the range cattle industry, the grangers. By 1884 the end was in sight. Early the following year a new quarantine law put Dodge City "out of bounds" and the heyday of the Kansas cowtowns was over. Though Texas herds still trailed to the west along the Kansas-Colorado border, the construction and extension of railroads into Texas made the long overland trek unnecessary.

One word of explanation concerning the Texas trail herds driven to and through Kansas is necessary for the understanding of the movement. Not more than 25 per cent of the long-horned cattle involved were beef stock en route to packers or slaughter houses. A large percentage were stocker cattle destined for the ranges of Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska and the Dakotas. Those that did ultimately reach the beef market came from those northern ranges after picking up hundreds of pounds of additional weight. The important contribution of the Texas stock lay in the fact that they became the foundation from which the great herds of the West developed.

End of the Boom

Essentially this trail era was a Texas operation. Kansas cattlemen throughout the period were beginning to develop an entirely different type of stock raising based upon the improvement of their

own herds. Associations were founded to control open range areas and to protect them from grangers and southern livestock. Texas stockmen recognized the strength of this opposition and complained that the Kansas quarantines were designed solely to give the local cattlemen a monopoly on the free grass and not to protect cattle from disease. The clash between domestic cattlemen and the grangers (largely wheat growers) reached considerable proportions during the 70's. The latter, however, had already discovered that wheat raising was in itself a precarious operation and a considerable number turned to a more diversified agriculture which combined stock raising and grain farming. Kansas profited materially from the cattle boom which spread throughout the West in the first years of the 80's. The early pattern of small cattlemen with relatively small herds gave way before the influx of men of wealth and large stock corporations; some from Texas, New Mexico and Colorado, others from mid-western and New England states, and not a few from Canada, Scotland and England. In addition to heavy shipments of beef stock, the production and distribution of purebred bulls from Kansas reached major proportions during the boom. The Shorthorn was an early favorite, followed in close succession by the Durham, Galloway, and Angus. In time the Hereford gained ascendancy and preference among breeders for the range market. A second important factor in the Kansas cattle industry of the 80's was the rapid development of the "fin-

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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ishing" and feeder business—the maturing of cattle from outside the state, especially from Texas and Colorado.

The end of the boom came abruptly in 1886 and 1887. A world-wide depression with the resultant break in prices, a catastrophic winter followed by drouth, a glutted market resulting from an unprecedented expansion of range cattle herds throughout the West and the rapidly disappearing free range sounded the knell for the range industry in Kansas. Few of the purebred herds survived. Large numbers of cattlemen, small and large, as well as some of the largest stock companies failed.

An Industry Revitalized

When in the mid-90's the market revived, the cattle industry of Kansas was no longer an open range business. Barbed wire fences, first introduced about 1880, enclosed even the western counties. In place of the large "spread" of the previous decade, dozens of feeder and pasturing operators—many in conjunction with the raising of grain and feed crops—combined their activities with a renewed interest in the breeding of fine Hereford and Angus stock. Thousands of head of range stock were annually brought from Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona to pasture on Kansas grasslands. Such pasturing became a major factor in the Jayhawker economy. As a variation, enterprising stock raisers purchased large numbers of feeder stock at market and brought them to their peak on the pastures and in the feedlots of Kansas. Pasture rentals fluctuated with the market price of beef rather than on land values. On land valued at from \$3.50 to \$5 per acre the rental about 1900 was \$1 per head per season. This fee rose to between \$5 and \$6 by 1911 when land was worth \$18 to \$30 per acre and cattle were bringing \$3 to \$5.50 per cwt. The demand resulting from World War I raised rentals to between \$14 and \$20 per head, with prevailing cattle prices at from \$16 to \$18. Between the end of the struggle and the outbreak of the second World War, rental prices mirrored the fluctuations in the American economy plus those resulting from drouth and other adverse conditions in Kansas:

1920	.....	\$12.00 and up
1921	.....	6.00 to \$12.00
1922	.....	8.75
1925	.....	6.25 to 8.50
1927	.....	6.00 to 8.10
1929	8.00 to 10.00
1933	2.50 to 5.00
1937	7.00 to 9.00
1941	7.00 to 8.50
1944	9.00 to 12.00

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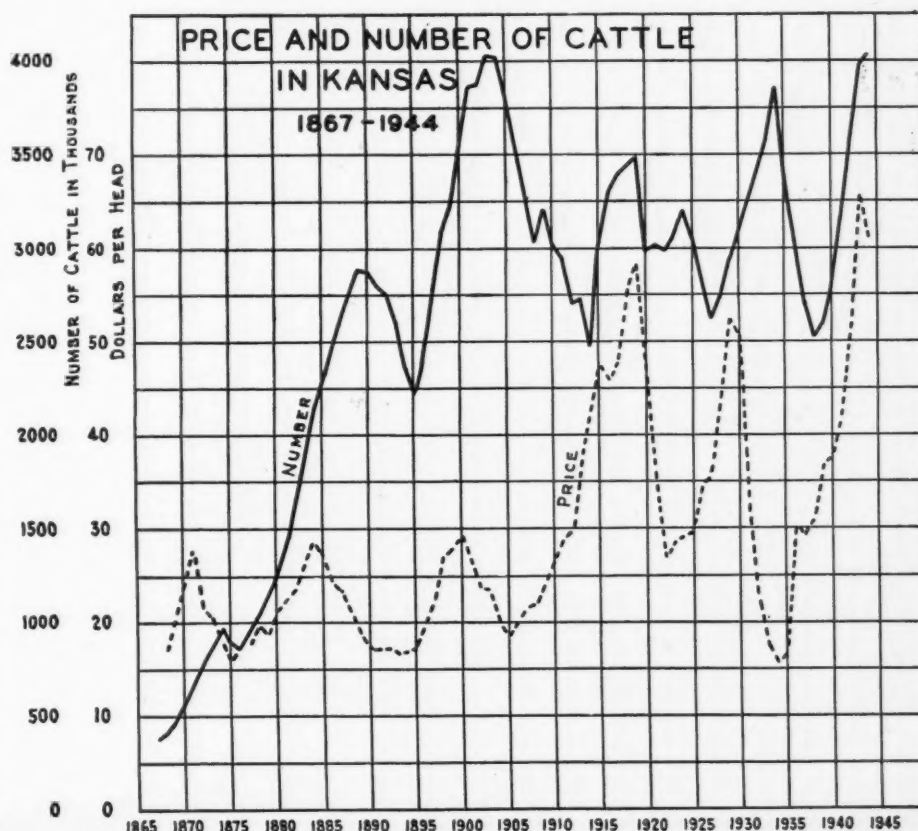
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HEAD OF WILD LIFE GROUP APPROVES FISH-GAME STAND

In a letter to American National Secretary F. E. Mollin, James O. Beck, president of the Western Association of Game and Fish Commissioners, commends the livestock association for its resolution, adopted at the annual convention, in regard to wild life. Mr. Beck writes, "I assure you that the directors and commissioners of the 11 western states sincerely appreciate the association's backing them in their efforts to maintain States' rights in the administration of wild life upon our public lands.

"When the livestock operators of the West, upon whose ranges the wild life lives, co-operate to such an extent with the wild life interests, that only goes to show that we have a unified program in the protection of States' rights as opposed to federal encroachment within our borders."

(Resolution No. 11 stated, in part, "The residents of western range states have fed and protected the wild life of their states so long that the fish and game are the property and responsibility of the citizens of such states; . . . we oppose H. R. 4503 or any other similar legislation designed to pass control of wild life on public ranges to the federal government.")

They Were There

The PRODUCER, never the one (collectively speaking) to pass up a challenge, has just been handed one. We've had it called to our attention that the fair sex didn't figure very prominently in the pictures taken at the annual convention (February edition). We could, of course, make the usual, albeit by now somewhat rusty, explanations that we had a deadline to meet and some of the cuts were later in getting back to us finished than others; that space limitation is still an item to be reckoned with; that the editor is a woman-hater (which he isn't), and so on and on.

But we're not going to do that. Instead, we take pleasure in presenting herewith some belated evidence that the ladies were indeed among those present. Maybe they were a bit camera-shy, maybe they were too busy to pose for many pictures—being, we must admit, a bit in the minority as to numbers and pretty much on the go while in Denver—or just possibly they and the cameraman didn't happen to be in the same place at the same time often enough. Be that as it may, here are shots to prove that the contingent of feminine delegates and guests was a very welcome addition to the 1946 meeting.

THE TUCSON SHOW

In the Tucson Livestock Show, held Jan. 31 to Feb. 3 at Tucson, Ariz., J. F. Miller of Hayden, Colo., chalked up a "win" on each of the only two animals he exhibited. His bull entry, Double Dandy Domino, took the championship from a "native son," MW Larry Domino 37th, shown by Milky Way Hereford Ranch of Phoenix. His other entry took the decision in the female class when Miss Advance Domino 19th nosed out Miss GA Domino 25th, who then took reserve honors for Rancho Sacatal of Paul Spur, Ariz.

The final day of the sale was the occasion for the all-star selection Hereford sale, in which 24 halter bulls went at a \$687 average; 18 pens of three and one pen of two (56 head in all) made a \$346 average. An average of \$1,256 was tallied up on 10 head of halter females and one pen of five heifers sold for an average of \$300. For the 95-head total sold, the average price was \$526, while the average figure for the top 10 was \$1,752, and the top 50 sold for an average of \$753.

Both the prize-winning females of the show were put on the block; after lively bidding the champion brought \$3,900 and the reserve champion, \$5,000, both of the animals going to John E. Owen of Riverside, Calif. In the bull division,



The pictures at the top show, left, a scene at the banquet and, right, a group view of the attendance from Idaho. Below: (left to right) Mrs. E. G. Hayward, Cimarron, N. M.; Mrs. J. B. Williams, Silver City, N. M., and Vicki Williams, also of Silver City. Center, Frank Boice, Sonoita, Ariz., and Mrs. J. M. Keith, Phoenix, the secretary of the Arizona Cattle Growers. Right, time out for a visit: Mrs. George Godfrey, Animas, N. M.; Miss Audrey Ferguson, Silver City, N. M.; Mrs. W. R. Ferguson, Silver City.

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Flashy Champion, owned by Dr. E. L. Scott, president of the Arizona Hereford Breeders' Association, (Suncrest Hereford Ranch, Phoenix, Ariz.) changed owners when William Spence of Springerville, Ariz., paid \$1,675 for him. Paul Hafen of St. George, Utah, bought the second-high bull, MW Tommy Domino 110th, for \$1,525, from Milky Way Hereford Ranch at Phoenix.

Dr. E. L. Scott of Phoenix paid top price of \$750 for a pen of three bulls consigned by White Mountain Hereford Ranch, Springerville, Ariz., with the next-high price of \$600 each going for a pen of three bulls shown by Suncrest Hereford Ranch and purchased by R. W. Cureton of Lordsburg, N. M., who also bought the champion pen of junior bull calves. These came from Las Vegas Ranch at Prescott, Ariz., and brought \$470 a head.

The Tucson event included a showing of Quarter Horses on the opening day.

POLLED SHORTHORN SALE

Ninety-eight animals went through the show and sale ring at the 1946 Polled Shorthorn Congress held in Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 1-2. Consignments came from 41 herds in 11 states and went to 59 buyers in 15 states and Canada. Average for the 98 head was \$510.78, with 41 bulls averaging \$610.48 and 57 females, \$439.10. The top bull brought \$2,500; the top female, \$1,400.

The grand championship in the bull division went to Alauna Collyniex, exhibited by Girtton & Fennern, Vinton, Ia. He sold for top price of the sale to J. W. Bennett & Sons, Winona, Wash. The reserve grand champion was Cherry Hill Landmark, entered by H. L. Straus, Cherry Hill Farm, Reisterstown, Md.; he was bought by J. C. Wahls, St. Olaf, Ia. Second-high bull price went to another Straus exhibit, Cherry Hill Hallmark, purchased by J. C. Banbury & Son, Plevna, Kan., for \$2,050.

Lynnwood Augusta C 3rd, from Lynnwood Farm, Carmel, Ind., took the female grand championship. She was bought by Roy Hopper of Fredonia, N. Y. Reserve champ in this division was Valley View Gloster, shown by Fred Blomstrom & Sons, Waverly, Nebr., and sold to H. L. Straus. The \$1,400 top went for Cherry Hill Clara to R. M. Giesy, Jr., Lancaster, O. The \$1,050 runner-up in price sent H. L. Straus' Bonnie Butterfly 2d consignment to Kenner Shorthorn Farms, Hebron, Neb.

At an evening banquet, attended by 225 breeders and guests, speakers stressed the importance of proper and economical feeding methods to get the most from good cattle and initial investment, and spoke of the high quality shown in the sale.

LOOKS BRIGHT IN NEW MEXICO

We have had a fine winter over the southern half of New Mexico. Lots of moisture and not too cold.—G. W. EVANS, Socorro County, N. M.

Broadening the Beef Demand

(The following is an address, in excerpt form, of Thomas A. Connors, national meat representative of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. Mr. Connors is a former vice-chairman of the Cattle and Beef Industry Committee which is composed of representatives of producers, feeders, packers and retailers. The address was made on Jan. 11 at the annual convention of the American National Live Stock Association in Denver.—Ed.)

AT THE OUTSET IN DISCUSSING beef consumption it is first necessary that you as producers clearly understand what we as retailers mean by "increasing beef consumption." Quality-minded retailers are primarily and vitally interested in formulating an industry-wide program to increase the consumption of top good to prime corn-fed steer and heifer beef ranging from 500 to 700 pounds, dressed weight. We are likewise interested in helping to market genuine choice milk-fed veal weighing from 90 to 120 pounds. We are equally interested in assisting in the marketing of these other types in the form of manufactured products, such as hamburger, franks, bologna, dry sausage, meat loaves and canned and potted meats.

It is our considered opinion that "increased beef consumption" in this country can only be brought about when the

four segments of the industry realize that we must direct our efforts further to improve the breeds and to increase the production and marketing of the top grades of corn-fed. Did you ever stop to realize that no one becomes a real beef eater until he appreciates the satisfaction of eating properly aged corn-fed steaks and roasts? Can you name a restaurant that has become famous as a steak house selling grass-fed beef?

We would not undertake to estimate the amount of beef we could sell today if we could offer freely all the beef our customers desire. The industrial workers, who are our best beef customers, are demanding and will demand more good beef.

For the last several years there have been frequent references and repeated warnings that the cattle population has reached the alarming figure of from 80,000,000 to 82,000,000 head. Furthermore, the cattle population has shown a steady rise for the last four years. Correctly to analyze this problem, we must break the cattle industry down into its various classifications. As far as increasing the consumption of feedlot cattle is concerned, we can at once eliminate 40,500,000 milk type cattle. This leaves 41,200,000 beef type. From this we throw out 14,355,000 cows and two-year-old heifers, 2,000,000 bulls. Holding back one-half or 2,422,000 one-to-two-year-old heifers and 2,500,000 heifer calves for breeding, we have left 20,000,000 head of beef cattle and calves suitable for feeding.

Of course, we know that many of these



Mr. Connors

THEY MAKE MUSIC FOR MEAT INSTITUTE

Fred Waring and his "Pennsylvanians" are now broadcasting on the NBC network for meat, in a show sponsored Tuesday and Thursday mornings by the American Meat Institute as part of its general meat educational program. The commercial announcements deal with the high nutritional value of meat, cooking hints for housewives (which reach them at a time of day when they are thinking about food for their families) and the place of meat in the diet as America's favorite protein food. Nutritional statements broadcast on the program are acceptable to the Council on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association.



are vealed, others slaughtered by the packers as yearling calves, and the balance shipped from the range to the principal livestock markets as "two-way" cattle. But the fact remains that from these 20,000,000 alive Jan. 1, 1945, only 5,500,000 were fed sufficiently to grade top good or better when slaughtered.

I believe we can set as our goal the annual slaughter of 10,000,000 top good or better steers and heifers. This would be only 48 pounds per capita.

To make such a program workable it would appear that there should be a closer contact between the producers and the feeders. What I have in mind is that more of these cattle should be fed out on a joint contractual arrangement.

Later on it might be possible and even necessary to have the packers evidence a willingness to take a percentage of these range cattle at the flush season and enter into contractual arrangements for feeding them out rather than to slaughter them as undesirable under-grade grass beef and calves.

There is one observation with reference to rough cuts that I believe will be of interest to you, and that is: Railstock is the only class of food where the housewife is obliged to cook the lower grades differently from the top grade. It is our belief that so long as we make it necessary for the housewife to take three to four hours to prepare stews, pot roasts, and braised beef, we will be obliged to put a cheap price on these cuts to move them. In this connection we are now conducting experiments with several packers to ascertain whether, by preparing these cuts and offering them in a consumer package in a frozen cooked form, they would meet with customer acceptance. I refer particularly to the rougher cuts out of corn-fed beef.

You can judge from my remarks that I am very hopeful as to the prospects of developing a much wider market for corn-fed beef. If I were a producer my chief concern would be as to the future market on cows and unfinished beef. For the past four years the canned meat requirements of the armed forces and



"Your answers are all correct. I'm glad you're not getting your father to help you anymore!"

I'll Ride the Starry Trail

In that rangeland 'way up yonder, where the stars are shining bright,
There is someone who is waiting; watching through the day and night
For the hour I'll cross the border, jogging steadily ahead,
Mounted on my sorrel pony, with my packhorse and my bed.

Soon I'll learn the brands in heaven, find a spread that's really wide.
Where an old and skillful cowhand will be hired to rope and ride.
P'raps a cabin in a valley, with a garden by the door,
Which they'll let us share together, as we've shared our lives before.

Well, I guess that I'm surmising, that I'm rambling pretty far,
When I talk about the heavens, or a ranch upon a star;
But I think it's very certain Father Time will soon prevail,
Then I'll swing into the saddle—and I'll ride the starry trail.

WALTER B. WEARE.

(You may sing this lyric to your own melody.—Ed.)

lend-lease have created a strong market for utility, canner and cutter beef. Pre-war production of canned meats was approximately 400,000,000 pounds a year. During the war period this has increased five-fold. We must be prepared for a sharp decrease on canned meat tonnage unless the packers are able to produce more palatable and acceptable lines of canned meats made from lower grades of beef than during the pre-war period.

We who have spent our lives in the various branches of the beef industry should be able to develop an effective campaign for increasing beef consumption. To effectuate such a post-war program as I have mentioned requires the continuation of the Cattle and Beef Industry Committee.

A Packer's Point of View

(From American National Convention Speech of R. G. Haynie, Wilson & Co.)

I would like to say something about this Cattle and Beef Industry Committee. The past year and a half we have considered, discussed and acted upon a good many problems of industry-wide nature. The results of these discussions are sometimes quite intangible and difficult to set out by themselves as definite gains or losses. We

know the activities of this committee played a major part in establishing a program on utility beef during the latter part of 1944, when the merchandising of this type of beef represented a real problem to the industry. We know that the program worked exceptionally well and that an unprecedented quantity of lower grade meat was merchandised in a very successful manner without price collapse at the live levels or greatly overstocked markets and price declines at the dressed levels.



R. G. Haynie

I believe it brought home clearly to us in the meat packing business that, for us to have good, sound, profitable operations, it is also necessary that we have adequate production at the range levels and that over and above this there must be a margin for the feeding of cattle which will encourage cattle feeders to purchase light unfinished cattle and in their feedlots develop them into cattle of greater weights and finish for marketing during the period of the year when cattle direct from the range are not available.

Since your meeting here last January you have experienced probably the strongest continued demand for beef, in relation to the supply, and probably the highest average prices for your cattle this country has ever known. There has been practically no period during the year when there has been as much beef available as the consuming public was anxious to purchase. This fact becomes more important when you consider that we had, during 1945, the largest beef slaughter on record.

This has been an eventful year, and with the cessation of hostilities in August, 1945, there came a tendency on the part of the government to relax a good many controls. Since that time, as you well know, rationing of meats has been suspended, so that now the only controlling factor on demand is the available supply. It seems to me *highly significant* that since the lifting of rationing controls there has been no time when the supply of fresh meat has been adequate to fill the nationwide demand.

At the present time the greatest restraining influence on a beef slaughterer is the problem of complying with the cattle stabilization program. Many grades and classes are now selling well in excess of the maximums permitted by the stabilization range. As you probably know, compliance with this stabilization range is based on average drove cost compliance by monthly accounting periods. Therefore, if any classes of cattle are purchased over the maximum there must be a corresponding amount of cattle purchased sufficiently below

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

HERE'S SOMETHING YOU SHOULD KNOW

about

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

CATTLE

SUPERIOR BEEF TYPE . . .

Feeders of either straight Angus or crossbreds command a premium from corn belt buyers. These men know that the Blacks do better in the feedlot, produce a carcass with a maximum of meat on the choice cuts, and command a premium from packer buyers. For this reason they are willing to pay more for Black feeder calves and steers. Remember, Aberdeen-Angus have won 67 per cent of the steer championships in 40 years of competition at the great International Livestock Exposition. The next breed has won 25 per cent.

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association

W. H. TOMHAVE, Secretary

Union Stock Yards

Chicago 9, Illinois

March, 1946

the maximum to enable the slaughterer to average out within compliance.

For the past three or four months slaughterers have been able to remain in compliance by purchasing four or five times as many low-grade cattle slightly below the maximum as they purchased fed cattle considerably over the maximum. With the seasonal change in the quality of marketings we should expect the numbers of lower grading cattle to be considerably fewer and the numbers of fed cattle to be considerably more. What does this mean? It means that the slaughterer endeavoring to comply with government regulations must purchase fed cattle at a considerably lower level than the prevailing market if he is going to remain in compliance.

For the next three or four months I feel the only restraining influence on cattle prices will be compliance with the so-called stabilization range, as I feel slaughterers will compete vigorously for your product to the extent that they can do so and remain in compliance with government regulations. Unfortunately from the standpoint of many producers, for the slaughterer to remain in compliance will necessitate somewhat lower prices on many cattle than the prices that have prevailed in recent months.

I feel that you need to know more from officials in Washington as to just what is to be done with regard to elimination of controls and elimination of subsidies. I do not feel that the bulletin issued by the Office of Stabilization Administration on Jan. 1, 1946, was adequate information for your needs. This release in effect only stated that there will be no downward revision in the overriding ceiling prices or in the maximum ranges for cattle, prior to June 30, 1946, and apparently put the remainder of your problems directly up to Congress.

It seems to me that one of the most important lasting benefits derived from the controlled program of the past few years is the creation of an unprecedented demand for beef. We must remember that in this country, while there were numerous families who consumed all the good beef they wanted year in and year out, there were also uncounted thousands of families to whom good beef was not only a rarity but practically nonexistent. With the establishment of price controls on beef at very reasonable levels and with the rationing program in effect, combined with a very much higher average income in the American family, thousands of people were able to serve meat on their tables with increased regularity. That is why, when we find the public today consuming meat at a rate far in excess of pre-war levels, we still find the supplies are inadequate to meet the demand.

It seems to me that we have an excellent prospect for the future, in that we have over the past few years gained thousands of new customers. We must

appreciate that a good many of these families, who never before in their lives had good beef with any regularity and in many cases none at all, now make it a part of their regular "bill of fare," and they like it and want it.

All of you may have had the opportunity of seeing the recent opinions coming from Washington with regard to prospective meat supplies in 1946. It is forecast that the supply of meat in 1946 is likely to be about in balance with the demand at the 1945 level of wholesale and retail meat prices, that the production of meat for civilian needs is expected to total 160 to 165 pounds per capita in 1946 and that the output of meat will be at about the 1945 level.

With price control keeping the prices from fluctuating upward or downward in relation to the demand, it seems as

if the American people can and will consume considerably more meat per capita, if it is available, in 1946, than they consumed in any previous year. We should not be particularly alarmed at the fact that consumption has reached a rate of 165 pounds per capita this year and feel that if production gets any higher than this there might be more meat than people will buy; rather we should look to the fact that in 1935 in Australia people consumed meat at the rate of 205 pounds per capita, in 1937 in the Argentine they consumed meat at the rate of 300 pounds per capita and in 1934 in New Zealand they consumed meat at the rate of 321 pounds per capita. All these figures are well in excess of any recent yearly consumption in this country as well as the current rate of consumption.

NEW CATTLE CENSUS

The crop reporting board of the USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics lists the following population figures for livestock on farms Jan. 1 in member states of the American National (the numbers given are for cattle and calves):

	Average 1935-44	1945 (Thousands)	1946 (Prelim.) Number	% of 1945 Pct.	1946 Value (Thousand dollars)
North Dakota	1,402	1,849	1,794	97	134,011
South Dakota	1,776	2,485	2,435	98	184,557
Nebraska	3,217	4,004	3,847	96	277,124
Kansas	3,176	3,960	3,564	90	242,501
Florida	885	1,159	1,205	104	56,442
Louisiana	1,194	1,461	1,476	101	67,453
Oklahoma	2,565	3,091	2,936	95	162,035
Texas	7,259	7,900	8,058	102	453,459
Montana	1,286	1,775	1,810	102	143,637
Idaho	797	961	884	92	65,382
Wyoming	866	1,043	1,043	100	81,287
Colorado	1,550	1,882	1,920	102	138,869
New Mexico	1,300	1,335	1,242	93	79,160
Arizona	928	930	986	106	63,341
Utah	449	541	546	101	43,930
Nevada	382	452	466	103	35,955
Washington	838	988	958	97	75,095
Oregon	993	1,158	1,112	96	80,000
California	2,384	2,535	2,560	101	236,392

REDUCTION OF LIVESTOCK ON THE FORESTS

THE PRODUCER HAS PRESENTED in recent issues considerable material concerning proposed cuts in forest grazing permits which has set forth the position of permittees. A report by a stockmen's committee which inspected the Pike forest was printed in January. Articles of a more general nature have appeared in the December and November numbers. Unmistakably, stockmen do not see eye to eye with forest officials on the question of use of the forest ranges. To give the other side, we are presenting the point of view of the Forest Service as expressed by John W. Spencer, Colorado regional forester, excerpted from an article sent to the PRODUCER.

"Reductions in numbers of livestock is a highly controversial subject among stockmen and forest officers. All stockmen do not agree with the Forest Service as to the size of the reductions needed. Vigorous protests have been registered regarding proposed changes

in stocking and in some instances has led to public pronouncements and publication of information that is totally misleading and erroneous. The statement that the Forest Service has announced a general reduction in grazing permits of from 30 to 50 per cent is in error. No such program has been announced, and there is no intention whatever of making blanket reductions on national forest grazing permits. On the contrary, it is the established policy to analyze conditions separately on each individual range allotment and make such changes in stocking and management as conditions on the ground justify . . .

"It is the policy of the Forest Service to discuss proposed reductions in stocking with the individuals concerned and give them an opportunity to ride the range with the forest officer in charge and discuss conditions on the ground. In all cases where grazing preferences

GRAND CHAMPION BULLS AND FEMALES

OF ALL THREE BREEDS

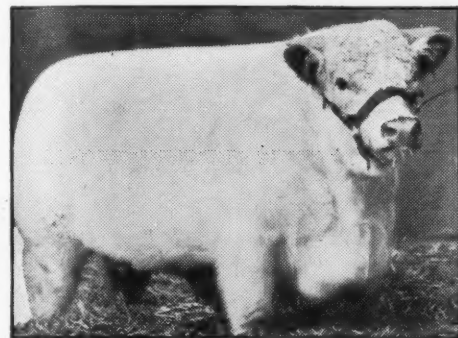
AT '46 DENVER SHOW WERE
FUL-O-PEP FED



GRAND CHAMPION HEREFORD BULL, MW Larry Domino 37th, owned by Milky Way Farm, Phoenix, Arizona.



GRAND CHAMPION HEREFORD FEMALE, Martha Mischief J, owned by Flat Top Ranch, Walnut Springs, Tex.



GRAND CHAMPION SHORTHORN BULL, Sni-A-Bar Control, owned by Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Missouri.



GRAND CHAMPION SHORTHORN FEMALE, Princess Susanna, owned by Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.



GRAND CHAMPION ANGUS BULL, Blackcap Barry of Wilton, owned by Otto Nobis, Davenport, Iowa.



GRAND CHAMPION ANGUS FEMALE, Erica Erlata W 16th, owned by Otto Nobis, Davenport, Iowa.

All of the breeding class champions shown here are owned by breeders who use Ful-O-Pep in their rations in fitting animals for show. The junior division champions and open class winners listed below were fitted on rations of grain and Ful-O-Pep 32% Cattle Feed Concentrate or Ful-O-Pep Calf Starter. Certainly these winnings are proof of the kind of a job Ful-O-Pep Feeds do in helping build rugged health, smooth finish and championship condition.

Other Ful-O-Pep Fed Winners at the Denver Show Included:

JUNIOR DIVISION

GRAND CHAMPION STEER, owned by Dwight Tabke, Merville, Iowa. This steer was also Angus Champion, Junior Division.

CHAMPION TRIO OF STEERS, owned by Albert Fritzler. This Shorthorn trio was champion over all breeds.

TOP CARLOAD FAT STEERS, fed and shown by Howard Rasmussen, Longmont, Colorado.

RESERVE GRAND CHAMPION STEER, owned and shown by Albert Fritzler, Sterling, Colo. This steer was also Reserve Champion Shorthorn, Junior Division.

CHAMPION HEREFORD STEER, owned by Bob Derby, Amherst, Colorado.

CHAMPION SHORTHORN STEER, owned and shown by Albert Fritzler, Sterling, Colo.

OPEN CLASSES

GRAND CHAMPION CARLOT OF FAT CATTLE, owned and shown by Karl Hoffman, Ida Grove, Iowa.

RESERVE GRAND CHAMPION CARLOAD OF FEEDER CALVES, owned and shown by

the De Berard Cattle Company, Kremmling, Colo.

RESERVE GRAND CHAMPION FAT STEER, owned and shown by Dwight Tabke, Merville, Iowa.



THE
**QUAKER
OATS
COMPANY**
CHICAGO 4,
ILLINOIS

are reduced, the permittee is allowed a reasonable time in which to adjust his business. During a recent hearing conducted by the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, several leaders of the sheep industry stated that this procedure was not being followed on the Routt Forest in Colorado. Preliminary investigation indicates that there has been some degree of noncompliance with the policy in making protection reductions on the Routt. Steps have already been taken to assure full compliance with the policy on that forest . . ."

(There has been evidence that in forests other than the Routt this program has not always been adhered to.—ED.).

"Another situation in Colorado which has received considerable publicity in recent weeks concerns the proposal to remove livestock from critical watershed areas on the Pike National Forest. Water is by far the most important resource produced on the Pike. About 425,000 people in the cities of Denver and Colorado Springs are dependent upon water coming from this forest. In addition, there is a strong demand from irrigationists for all summer runoff not needed for domestic purposes . . ."

"There is a great deal of evidence to support the conclusion that overgrazing is a primary cause of accelerated erosion on these watersheds. A very delicate balance exists between the vegetation and the coarse granitic soils which are so common on the front range. Grazing and trampling by livestock easily upset this balance and set the soil in motion. Moreover, the creation of poor watershed conditions on the slopes by too heavy grazing has acted to keep the gullies started by other factors raw and active."

"Another important cause of gully erosion on the Pike is the improper drainage of roads. Action has already been started to correct to the fullest extent possible erosion damage started on roads, including abandoned or little used roads. A third primary source of erosion is the cultivation of sloping fields on small submarginal ranches and on a few larger, more substantial farms, located within the National Forest. The bill, H. R. 3777, introduced in the present session of Congress by Representative Gillespie, would enable the Forest Service to purchase and rehabilitate some of these privately owned lands which are focal points of serious sheet and gully erosion and the source of much of the demand for grazing privileges. . . .

"The harvesting of timber on steep, loose-soiled slopes has resulted in some gully erosion. This problem will be met. . . .

"A most vital feature of the program to halt destructive erosion is the elimination of livestock grazing from certain highly critical watersheds which are being damaged by grazing use. The planned program would directly affect about 62 permittees. The reduction on

the most critical areas will be spread over the next five years. . . .

"Ranges upon which less serious accelerated erosion is occurring are being studied to determine what will be needed to restore the plant cover and halt erosion. . . ."

FOOD AND FEED

IN A TIGHTENING feed situation these developments stand out: The program of President Truman to ship more food to Europe; last year much wheat was fed to livestock but this year there may be little either of the wheat or its by-product; soft corn aggravates the feeding situation as does last year's cut in cottonseed production. According to the Feed Industry Council the difference between estimated needs and supplies this year shows up in these figures:

	Grain and Mill Feeds	High Protein Feeds Except Alfalfa Meals	Total Concentrate Feeds
	(Thousand Tons)		
Needs	109,969	13,128	123,097
Supplies	107,788	11,153	118,941
Deficit	2,181	1,975	4,156
Deficit per cent	2.0	15.0	3.4

Farmers' corn cribs held about 9 per cent less corn on Jan. 1, 1946, than on that date in 1945.

Mainstay in the program to feed starving human beings in Europe are wheat shipments from the United States which the government hopes to step up through such action as calling loans on farm and warehouse stored wheat; up-

wardly revised goals in wheat, corn and other grains; discouraging the use of wheat as feed and its efficient use when it is fed to livestock; restriction in its employment for liquor.

The program calls upon millers to use 80 per cent of the whole grain in making flour instead of the usual 72. Results are slightly darkened bread and stretching of wheat supplies.

Europe's need for food is seen in figures showing that 125,000,000 people there will have to subsist on less than 2,000 calories a day; 28,000,000 will get less than 1,500 calories a day and in some sections large groups will receive as little as 1,000 calories. In this country we consume about 3,300 calories.

Supplies of grains in the principal exporting countries on Jan. 1, the government has just announced, were about 15 per cent smaller than at the beginning of 1945, with wheat stocks about 25 per cent smaller. The reduced supplies reflect increased exports in the Northern Hemisphere and two successive below-average crops in Southern Hemisphere countries.

There was a wheat crisis in World War I. People observed two wheatless days each week and were asked to have one wheatless meal each day. E. R. McIntyre of the agriculture department's information office reports. Consumer purchases of wheat flour were cut to 25 pounds at a time in cities and 50 pounds in the country and to get the flour customers had to buy as well the same amount of wheat flour substitutes. No wheat was sold for livestock feeding. Use of grains in distillation of liquors was restricted.

A HERD OF BULLS

By Boris Randolph

When it comes to quizzes, here is a chance to take the BULL by the horns. All of the following words and phrases have the BULL cornered, as you can see. The idea is for you to fill in the remaining letters of each word or phrase according to the given definition. You get five points for each right answer.

- Gold ingots.....BULL -----
- Stubborn.....BULL-----
- Famous Civil War battle.....BULL-----
- Intimidate.....BULL-----
- A Spanish sport.....BULL-----
- A canine.....BULL-----
- Another canine.....BULL-----
- An ox.....BULL-----
- A bird.....BULL-----
- A catfish.....BULL-----
- A kind of plow.....BULL-----
- Male of a deer specie.....BULL-----
- Tyrants.....BULL-----
- Small projectiles.....BULL-----
- A tailless amphibian.....BULL-----
- Having the end rounded off.....BULL-----
- A public notice.....BULL-----
- Central part of a target.....BULL-----
- Tending to rise on the market.....BULL-----
- A musical instrument.....BULL-----
- An area.....BULL-----
- A plum tree.....BULL-----
- A sovereign seal.....BULL-----
- A heavy whip.....BULL-----
- Swollen.....BULL-----

(Answers on Page 22)

Salute to THE MEAT INDUSTRY

During 1944-45, Union Pacific paid tribute to American industry on its radio program "Your America", broadcast each week over a nation-wide network. Representatives of 70 major industries were given the opportunity to present the dramatic story of their respective industry's contribution to the welfare of the nation.

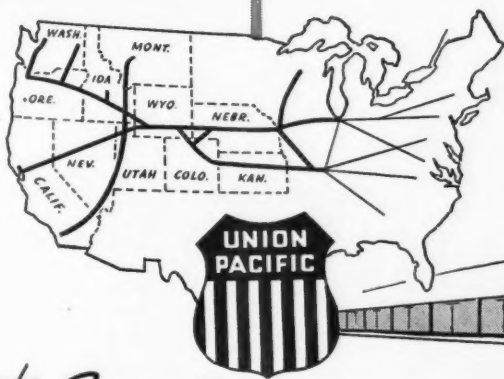
For example, on one program our guest speaker, Wesley Hardenbergh of Chicago, represented the American Meat Institute. On another program, G. Sherwin Haxton of Oakfield, N. Y., represented the National Cannery Association.

Union Pacific—along with other railroads—was then engaged in moving vital wartime materials. Your industry and the nation generally knows what a tremendous task that was and how efficiently it was accomplished.

Today, Union Pacific is prepared to continue its assistance to your industry by speeding the distribution of peacetime commodities. Equipment, facilities and personnel are geared to provide unexcelled service.

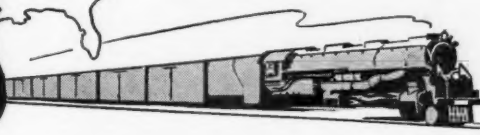
A staff of trained traffic men stand ready at all times to cooperate with you.

For fast, dependable service



*Be Specific—
say "Union Pacific"*

★ Union Pacific will, upon request, furnish information about available industrial and mercantile sites in the territory it serves. Address Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Nebraska.



The Progressive

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

The Strategic Middle Route



Arizona Cattlemen Meet in Bisbee

The old up-a-canyon copper mining town of Bisbee was the site, on Jan. 29-30, of the 42nd annual convention, Arizona Cattle Growers' Association. A large attendance came to the meetings, which included a "bull session" that mulled over the American National resolutions on public lands and the retiring of such lands to the states as a step toward private ownership. Matters involving the Forest Service and the Soil Conservation Service came in for a good share of attention too.

Officers elected for 1946 are: Fred J. Fritz of Clifton, president, succeeding Norman Fain of Prescott; Carlos Ronstadt of Tucson, first vice-president; John Babbitt of Flagstaff, second vice-president; Ralph Cowan of Douglas, treasurer; Mrs. J. M. Keith of Phoenix, secretary, and Miss Catherine Cundiff, also of Phoenix, assistant secretary.

The cattlemen heard addresses by P. G. Beckett, vice-president of the

HAY! HAY!

Bill couldn't carry a tune on a pack-horse

Fastened on with a diamond hitch;
But at flankin' hay for stockyard cows,

The guy had perfect pitch.

HOWARD HAYNES.

Phelps-Dodge Corp. at Bisbee; Dr. Alfred Atkinson, president of the University of Arizona; O. C. Williams, state land commissioner; A. A. McCutchen of Albuquerque, N. M., head of the Forest Service division of range management. Also heard were C. F. Dierking, regional grazer, and Charles C. Niehus of the Arizona game and fish commission.

Resolutions adopted in the course of the two-day sessions dealt with public land questions and voiced the stockmen's desire for discontinuance of government subsidies and price ceilings on beef.

For relief from the more weighty problems which had brought the assembled cattlemen together, the annual banquet and dance at the Bisbee Golf Club drew a crowd of 700 persons. In lighter vein also was a chuck wagon luncheon held out-of-doors, on the grounds of the Lowell School.

Prescott was chosen to be the convention city next year.

The camera casts its eye over some Arizona convention scenes. Starting at the top and reading left to right: Wayne Thornburg, Mrs. Thornburg, Joe King. Next, centered on Mr. and Mrs. Norman Fain. Mrs. Henry Boice, Mr. Boice (standing), Bill Pistor. Frank Boice (with pipe), Mrs. Boice, C. F. Dierking and Mrs. Dierking. In the foreground of the lower group photo, F. E. Mollin of the American National can be seen facing out.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Association Notes

A resolution passed by the National Wool Growers Association on today's biggest domestic problem, inflation, endorsed the principle of price control for the emergency, "recognizing that much good has been accomplished, but . . . many iniquities are obvious." The resolution urged a study of pricing to correct the iniquities.

Other resolutions passed by the sheepmen meeting in Salt Lake City in late January included statements that opposed "undermining of our tariff policy by so-called reciprocal trade agreements;" opposed river valley authorities; asked for a more equitable parity base; opposed "land grabbing on a wholesale basis by department heads;" favored "an independent court of appeal for all questions arising out of Forest Service controversies." Committee reports recommended removal of price controls and subsidies on sheep and lambs after June 30, 1946, and opposed ceilings on live animals; asked that national parks and monuments be opened for grazing; favored S. 33 to legalize forest advisory boards.

Florida's 28 affiliated local livestock associations have been requested by the parent organization, the Florida State Cattlemen's Association, to institute "immediate and periodic" inspection of cattle in their areas in an effort to provide a state-wide check against spread of the cattle fever tick, we read in Southeastern Cattleman and Dairy Journal. A quarantine was recently applied against the tick in three of Florida's counties.

Features of a recent annual meeting of the Northeastern New Mexico Hereford Breeders Association were the election of officers and the laying of plans for a fall show and auction. Heading up the organization for the coming year are Levi Turner, re-elected president; Ed C. Johnson, vice-president; Alvin Stockton, secretary.

Clyde Dishman, cattleman and rice farmer, of Beaumont, Tex., was elected president of the Coastal Cattle Association, meeting in Beaumont Jan. 12. George Bauer and W. P. H. McFaddin, Jr., are executive vice-presidents, Joe F. Combs secretary and Oscar Gallier treasurer. Speakers at the meeting were Mr. Bauer, retiring president; W. O. Turner of the Coastal Cattle Sales Association, and P. B. Doty, president of Beaumont's First National Bank.

In Wyoming, the Big Horn Basin Hereford Breeders, newest of seven such groups, which include breeders of Herefords from every part of the state, met for the first time on Jan. 30.

March, 1946

USE PARKE-DAVIS BLACKLEG BIOLOGICALS



Parke-Davis Blackleg Bacterin, Formalinized, is the preventive vaccine to use in any community where blackleg exists. Five different strains of blackleg germs, collected from widely scattered areas throughout the country, are combined into a product effective in any locality. Each lot is checked and rechecked for purity and safety before it is released for use by the stockman.



Often, ordinary blackleg may be complicated by, or confused with a blackleg-like disease known as malignant edema. Where this condition exists, the preventive agent to use is Parke-Davis Clostridium

Chauvei-Septicus Bacterin. This double-purpose vaccine protects calves against both ordinary blackleg and malignant edema . . . it should be used wherever both diseases occur.

For protecting cattle against hemorrhagic septicemia and to build up resistance to pulmonary infection, use Parke-Davis Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula No. 1.



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Parke-Davis Clostridium Chauvei-Septicus Bacterin
Parke-Davis Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula No 1

Animal Industry Division

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Help Yourself!

Sounds like something free, doesn't it?
Funny thing, it really is!
It's what you get extra when you
use **WHR** blood.

It helps you produce better cattle.

Wyoming Hereford Ranch

Cheyenne

Association Notes

For his 15th term, Floyd Lee, San Mateo, N. M., was re-elected president of the New Mexico Wool Growers Association at Albuquerque in early February. Jess W. Corn, Roswell, and James L. Hubbell, Datil, were renamed vice-presidents and Isabel Benson, Albuquerque, secretary for her 10th term.

A group of more than 50 farmer-stockmen attended the first meeting of the new Western Oklahoma Purebred Livestock Breeders Association at Elk City, Okla. Ernest Andrews of Elk City was named president and Ralph Duroy, Elk City, secretary. Other officers will be elected at a meeting scheduled for March 11.

The Southern Chiricahua Stockmen's Association (Arizona) in its annual meeting in February protested against "the present high rate of grazing fees" and asked that the Forest Service bring these down to a level comparable with the cost of production.

At its annual meeting at Boulder, Colo., the Boulder Stockmen's Association members named John Hendricks, Nederland, president; Richard Skates, Nederland, vice president; Irving Gilbert, Boulder, secretary, and Richard Betasso,

Boulder, treasurer. Speakers included Dr. Geo. W. Stiles, of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. B. F. Davis, secretary of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association, and Radford Hall, assistant to the secretary of the American National Live Stock Association.

Plans for organizing an artificial dairy breeding association in King County, Washington, have been announced by J. A. Johnston, associate county agent. The group hopes to enroll 400 farmers, with 2,400 cows.

Levi Turner as president, Ed C. Johnson, as vice-president and Alvin Stockton, secretary, all residing close to Raton, N. M., were named on the officer list of the Northeastern New Mexico Hereford Breeders Association at an annual meeting at Raton.

(Answers to "A HERD OF BULLS" on Page 18)

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. BULLion | 14. BULLets |
| 2. BULL-headed | 15. BULLfrog |
| 3. BULL Run | 16. BULL-nosed |
| 4. BULLdoze | 17. BULLetin |
| 5. BULL-fight | 18. BULL's-eye |
| 6. BULLdog | 19. BULLish |
| 7. BULL-terrier | 20. BULL-fiddle |
| 8. BULLock | 21. BULL-ring |
| 9. BULLfinch | 22. BULLace |
| 10. BULLhead | 23. BULLa |
| 11. BULL-tongue | 24. BULL-whack |
| 12. BULL moose | 25. BULLate |
| 13. BULLies | |

Regulations and administration of grazing on the national forests were the principal topics considered in the meeting of the Gilpin-Jefferson Live Stock Association meeting held at Golden, Colo., Feb. 9.

Among speakers programmed for the occasion were Dr. B. F. Davis, Denver, secretary of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association; Andrew Hutton, supervisor of the Roosevelt National Forest at Fort Collins, Colo.; Radford Hall, assistant to the executive secretary of the American National at Denver, and Sheriff George Koch of Jefferson County.

Elected to succeed Fred Mitchell of Golden in the presidency was Levitt Booth, also of Golden. R. A. Crowell, Golden, vice-president, and Ernest Ramstetter, Golden, secretary-treasurer.

In an organizational meeting held at Lakeview, Ore., the Lake County Livestock Association was formed. W. B. Snider of Paisley was named to head the group; W. P. Vernon, Lakeview, vice-president; Elgin Cornett, secretary; Dan Shoemaker, Silver Lake; Rube Long, Ft. Rock; Con Taylor, Lakeview, and Raymond Fisher, Lakeview, executive committee members.

Another Oregon group in the formative stages is the Union County Live Stock Association. About 25 persons attended a preliminary meeting at La Grande early in February, and a March

"WHAT A NIGHTMARE! I DREAMED THE BOSS STOPPED USING
CUTTER BLACKLEGOL!"

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Since its introduction in 1934, we have been able to confirm less than one loss per million calves immunized with Blacklegol.

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Get rid of the nightmare of blackleg losses with CUTTER BLACKLEGOL—the one-shot vaccine that protects for life!* It's "alhydrex"—a patented Cutter process which holds the vaccine in the

animal's tissues and releases it slowly—producing longer, more dependable immunity. Only 10¢ a dose; less in quantities. Be sure to get Cutter Blacklegol—and get results.

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gathering has been scheduled for the completion of the organization.

New officers of the Umatilla County (Ore.) Cattlemen's Association, elected at the annual meeting in Pendleton, Feb. 19, are: Buzz Fisk, Stanfield, president; Roy Duff, Pendleton, vice-president; Randolph Cook, Helix, secretary.

Boulder County Stock Growers Association members meeting at Lyons, Colo., Feb. 6, named Hal F. Hall, Lyons, president; C. T. McFadden, vice-president, and W. S. Clotworthy, secretary.

The newly organized Blue Stem Cattlemen's Association of Oklahoma is officered by Charles "Dude" Labadie as president, S. M. Moore as vice-president and Scott Beesley, Jr., Dewey, Okla., as secretary-treasurer. The organization replaced the old Northeast Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association.

A resolution opposing return to the state or private ownership of land under the administration of the Forest and Grazing Services was adopted at the annual meeting of the Pocatello (Idaho) Cattlemen's Association on Feb. 4, 1946.

For the 35th year, members and guests of the Stock Growers Association of the Collbran-Mesa District held their annual banquet and ball at Collbran, Colo., on Feb. 1. The event was presided over by President Bob McKelvie.

THE Secretary Reports By F. E. M.

Washington officially reports a reduction of \$3,000,000,000 in the national debt through the simple process of retiring maturing certificates of indebtedness out of the proceeds of the last war bond drive. Now it should be possible to show how much richer we



Arizona's outgoing president, Norman Fain (right), and President-elect Fred Fritz shake hands on the deal.

will be if we loan Great Britain \$4,000,000,000.

* * *

The Interior Department is running short of secretaries. Acting Secretary Chapman is the only one left out of a regular staff of four. Fortas and Strauss recently resigned and Ickes blew himself out of office with a capitol-shaking blast.

* * *

The cigarette lines are replaced by stocking lines. They are a daily occurrence here in Washington and in many other cities. How the black market racketeers will mourn when price control is ended!

* * *

Secretary Anderson says the promise of the government to farmers (made in wartime) that in return for increased production of certain products prices would be supported for two years after the end of the emergency is officially proclaimed is no more sacred than President Truman's recent promise to send food to Europe! Congress is not likely to take that view. The farmers did their part in good faith. If we have enough money to loan \$4,000,000,000 to Great Britain, we have money enough to keep faith with the farmers.

* * *

Chester Bowles says there will be few price increases under the new wage-price formula. But steel, the very beginning and end of big business, gets \$5

FOR ANTHRAX PREVENTION—

STEP UP AND GET CUTTER CHARBONOL!

Here's the one-shot vaccine that protects against anthrax all season. It's Cutter Charbonol—the vaccine that permits you to graze your animals on Anthrax "badlands." Except in rare instances, a single dose holds for the entire season. On particularly "hot" lands, a second dose of Cutter Spore #4 Vaccine will produce an even more solid immunity.

PREVENT ABORTION—GET

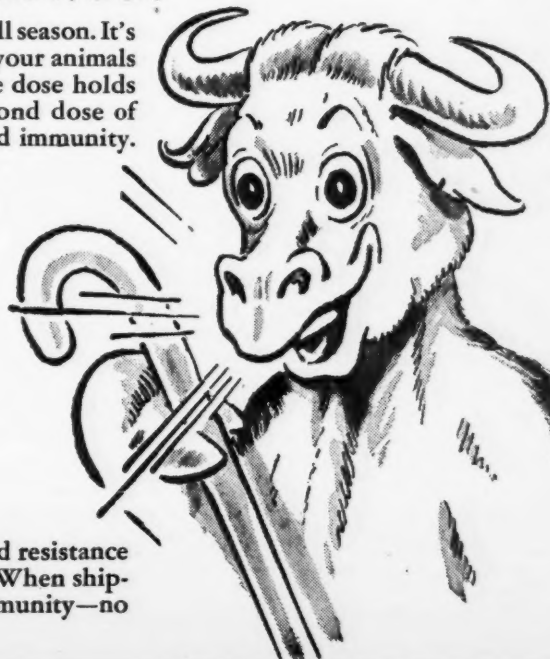
CUTTER ABORTION VACCINE!

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"Easy does it"

Yes, "easy does it" when loading, unloading or handling livestock.

Bruises, crippling and death losses cost American stockmen 12 million dollars each year—equivalent to the value of a single file of market hogs stretching all the way from St. Louis to Chicago.

And the producers *do* pay those losses; *directly* through deaths and excessive shrink caused by bad loading and shipping practices . . . *indirectly* through bruises (we find them in over 20% of all livestock slaughtered!) which reduce the value of otherwise good carcasses. Yet a great part of those losses can be prevented with a little extra care when loading, unloading and handling.

So, that's why we suggest "easy does it"—and that you keep these six "loss-stoppers" in mind: (1) Never beat animals with whips or clubs. Use canvas slappers or electric prods . . . (2) Inspect chutes, trucks and cars for nails, splinters, etc. . . . (3) Furnish good footing; bed properly. For hogs, cover dry sand with straw for winter shipping; use wet sand in summer . . . (4) Cover floors of loading or unloading chutes with straw . . . (5) Do not overload. Partition mixed loads . . . (6) Easy does it when trucking. Avoid sudden starts and stops. Check your load frequently for crowding.

We'll be glad to mail you instructive Agricultural Research Bulletin No. 20, "Preventing Losses in Handling Livestock." Address request to Department BB, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Ill.

FEEDING VALUE OF RANGE GRASSES

by J. H. Knox, New Mexico A. & M.

Long experimentation has brought out the fact that the composition of range grasses varies according to location, species and season, as well as from year to year. All grasses are likely to be deficient in phosphorus. Calcium is seldom lacking except during late winter and spring. Although protein is abundant in grass during early and medium growth, it will usually commence soon after frost, growing progressively greater until new growth starts in the spring. Green grass is always rich in carotene (vitamin A), but cured range grass is lacking in this nutrient. Some grasses may lose all of this factor, while others, notably black grama, retain enough to meet the requirements of pregnant, nonlactating beef cows.

Palatable browse may help correct many deficiencies because it is usually high in minerals and retains its protein and vitamins to a greater extent than grass during winter or drought. Annual weeds which come early in the spring are rich in nutrients lacking in the weathered grass at that season.

Knowing these facts, ranchmen may best answer such questions as amount and kind of supplement to buy, which season to use certain pastures, and the best times for calving, weaning and sale.



J. H. Knox



YOU RAISE 'EM—HE SELLS 'EM



O. E. Jones

It is a far cry—an average of over 1,000 miles—from livestock on the Western range to meat on the kitchen range. Ollie E. Jones is the man who, perhaps more than any other, helps bridge that gap.

Ollie Jones, born on a farm in central Illinois, has never lost his interest in agriculture. He now produces and feeds livestock on his 500-acre farm in Illinois.

Taking a beginner's job with Swift & Company, he learned the business literally "from the ground up." He advanced steadily through many divisions of the Company, to become vice president in charge of sales, advertising and merchandising.

The nationwide sales departments which he heads market more of the products of American farms and ranches than any other organization in the country. That's why we say at the start of this story, "You raise 'em—he sells 'em."

Native Range Grasses may be supplemented by seeding abandoned land to adapted range grasses. Intermediate wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, Russian wild rye, smooth brome grass, and western wheatgrass have done well in Colorado dry-land pastures. They may be seeded in early spring or late fall.

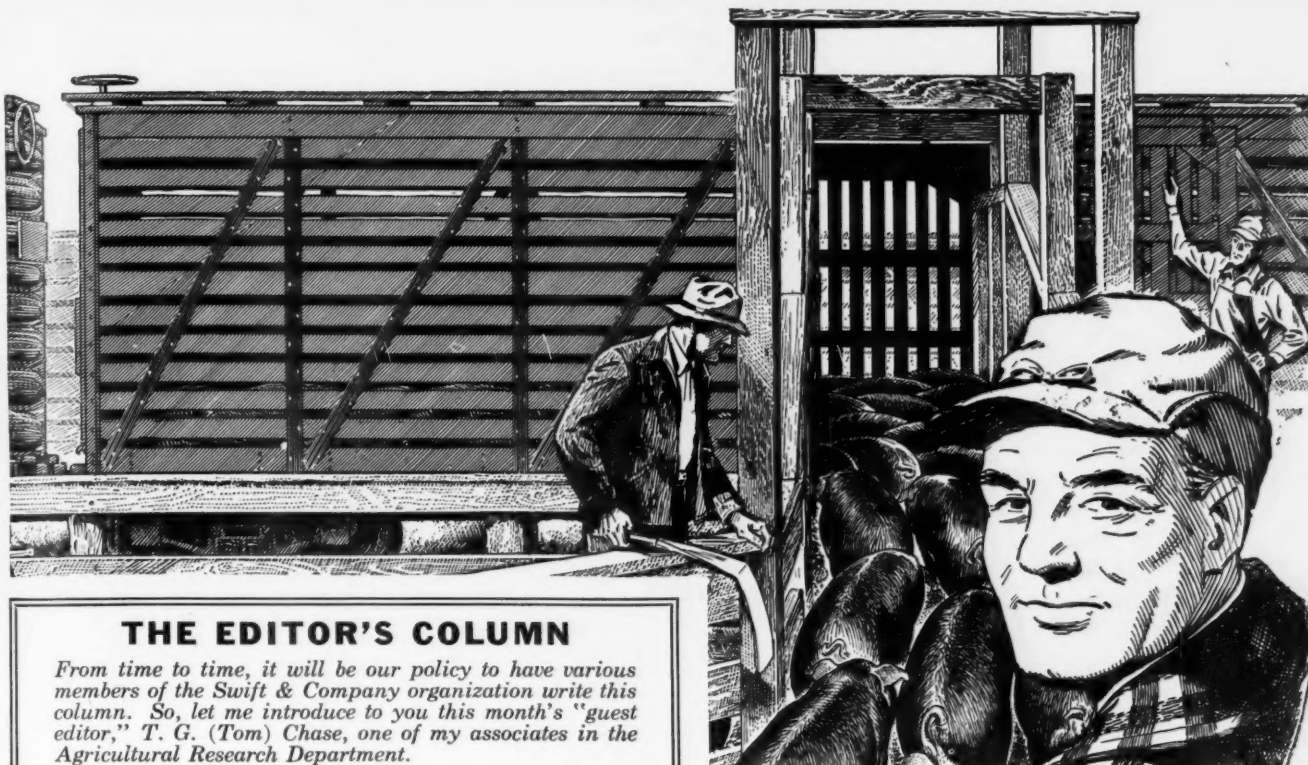
Martha Logan's Recipe for

CREOLE PORK CASSEROLE

(Yield: 9 Servings)

1½ pounds ground pork shoulder	1½ cups grated cheese
3 onions	¾ teaspoon salt
1½ cups cooked macaroni	¾ cup bread crumbs
1½ cups cooked tomatoes	

Chop onions fine, and brown with pork in fry pan. Drain off fat. Add macaroni, tomatoes, cheese and salt. Turn into baking dish, cover with crumbs. Bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven (350°F.).



THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

From time to time, it will be our policy to have various members of the Swift & Company organization write this column. So, let me introduce to you this month's "guest editor," T. G. (Tom) Chase, one of my associates in the Agricultural Research Department.

F.M. Simpson, Editor



T. G. Chase

There's an old story about a downstate cattle feeder who brought a load of steers to Chicago to be sold. He turned them over to his commission man, then wandered around the Yards, for it was his first trip to Chicago. Soon he was back, all excited—"Sell those steers right away for whatever you can get. There's not enough people in the world to eat all the cattle I've seen here!"

The salesman managed to calm him down and sent him downtown to see the city. He landed in the heart of Chicago, took one look at the crowd of people, and dashed into a drugstore to 'phone his salesman. "Hold those steers of mine for the highest price. There's not enough meat in the world to feed all these people!"

This old story makes a good point. All of you know the price we can pay for your livestock is governed by what we can get for the meat and by-products. Also you know that what we can get for the meat and the by-products is greatly affected by the supply of livestock and the demand for meats. The ever-present problem among producers and meat packers is the matching of the supply with the demand, wherever the supply and demand may be. The job of nation-wide meat packers is to balance the supply of meat with the demand by efficient distribution of the meat to the places where people want to buy it.

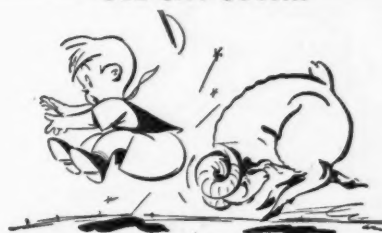
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Soda Bill Sez:

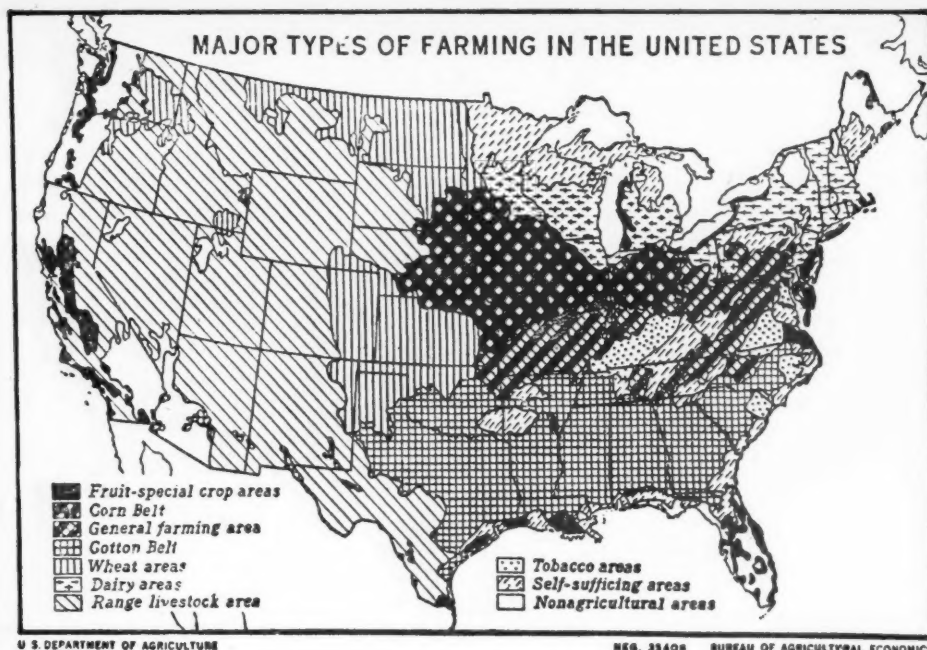
... that too many folks never let thinking interfere with their talking.

... that it seems like many hands want light work.

REMEMBER PRIZE LETTER CONTEST

closes May 1. \$400 in cash prizes for best letters on "Methods Employed by Meat Packers in Marketing Meats, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, and Cheese." See our January and February advertisements in this paper for details. For full information, write Dept. 128, Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

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Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years—and Years to Your Life



a ton increase. I venture to say this fact will be drilled home from many a political platform this summer and fall; the campaign for the congressional election of 1946 is already in full swing.

Cattle numbers are down about 2,000,000 head from a year ago, but the big end of the reduction is in dairy cattle. Three more years of marketing at about the same rate as the last two will put us on a much safer basis.

There is more than a suspicion that the government badly overestimated the 1945 corn crop. Soft corn just doesn't weigh out. Otherwise a feed shortage sufficient to require drastic action, such as proposed, could not have developed so early. Forcing livestock to market prematurely will reduce meat tonnage and put very little corn on the market.

Sign of the times: A woman candidate for a vacant congressional seat won against a field of 17 men. Perhaps more boys should enroll in home economics courses and get ready to do the housework.

The world is supposed to be at peace—but is it? Revolutions, political intrigue, spy scares, labor-management strife, starvation, unrest, millions of "misplaced persons"—no country, no home. Maybe Sherman was wrong.

FEATHER FABRIC

American ingenuity has finally figured out a use for preserving chicken feathers, according to an article in the January issue of *Coronet* magazine. The USDA has devised new methods of preservation and production which open up a new industry for the making of chicken feather cloth. Other new materials also described in the write-up include waterproofing plastic, and skim milk fiber.

Washington Notes

Increase of funds for range investigation by the Forest Service was asked in the testimony of Congressman Bob Rockwell (Colorado) before the appropriation committee. He said that considerable research is necessary so that forage may be built up and improved on the many ranges impaired during World War I because of overgrazing. "The Forest Service's approach to this problem has been to reduce numbers of livestock permitted to graze on the national forests until many permittees have been reduced to an uneconomical level," he said. "This policy has developed largely because adequate funds have not been available for thorough study. Both the Forest Service and stockmen know that the answer to the problem on these ranges is to build up and improve the forage so that the ranges will support more than the present numbers of livestock." Only \$51,000 has so far been recommended for range investigation.

A short time before Secretary Ickes slam-banged out of the office of Secretary of the Interior he said that fees for grazing on public lands will not be increased until six months after discontinuance of the meat subsidies. Ultimately, he added, "a substantial increase in the grazing fees would not be unreasonable." It had been pointed out by Director of Grazing Forsling that it would be inconsistent to increase the cost of meat production by raising grazing fees while the government was paying subsidies.

All previous OPA restrictions on farm slaughter of meat animals have been removed. Slaughterers must abide by ceiling prices where meat is bought or sold or where service charges are made.

A new wage-price recipe for the meat industry: Wage increase of 16 cents per hour approved by government; meat prices to be advanced 1½ per cent, the increases to mean, at wholesale, 45 cents increase per cwt. on beef, veal and lamb; 55 cents on pork. The government will also pay an average additional 25-cent-per-cwt. on meat it buys. In terms of dressed weight on federally inspected meat, the rise, excluding the 25 cents extra from the government, would amount to \$85,000,000 as of last year.

In 1944 the "gentle rain of government checks," as the late James Poole used to call AAA payments, spread over 3,846,816 individuals, the information office of the Department of Agriculture reveals. "Texas, Ohio, North Carolina and Illinois had most payees. In sums disbursed for compliance with 1944 program, 3,463,449 payees were in the class of \$150 and less; 336,582 in the \$200-\$500 range; 42,141 received between \$500 and \$2,000 apiece; 3,566 got between \$2,000 and \$5,000, and there were 1,078 who received \$5,000 to \$10,000."

The House agriculture committee in mid-February recommended passage of a bill to transfer all farm lending functions of the USDA to a new, independent agency. The agency thus set up would assume functions of the Farm Credit Administration and the Farm Security Administration, and would be run by a seven-member bi-partisan board.

A War Department survey of what discharged veterans are doing two to four months after discharge shows: 76 per cent of those questioned have found jobs. Of these, 66 per cent are working for wages or salaries; 8 per cent are farming; 2 per cent are in business.

In connection with the post-war disposal of farm land, a report by the surplus property administrator states that although many of the areas which former owners demand be returned to productive use are located in military reservations not yet declared surplus, a program has been developed whereby many of these tracts were made available by the owning agencies for leasing by the Farm Credit Administration to farmers for the 1946 crop season.

The shift in OPA's time for lifting food controls was explained by Price Administrator Chester Bowles (now economic stabilizer, replaced by Paul A. Porter) as due to unexpected continuation of high food prices. According to OPA, it might be possible to remove ceilings on low grade meats around December, 1946, but they will have to stay on major meat items for six or seven months after that. As to food subsidies, Administrator Bowles said that continuation of a major portion of the

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

program has headed off an estimated rise of from 75 cents to \$1.25 a week in American families food bills. At Des Moines, Ia., Edward O'Neil said recently that now is the time to remove farm subsidies when substantial wage increases have been given and 12,000,000 individuals are freed from tax obligations.

Senator Harry Byrd (Virginia) who has an eye to economy in government has introduced a bill to decrease the debt limit of the United States from 300 billion dollars to 275 billion. The President estimated that on July 1, 1947, the debt will be about 271 billion.

Reinstated recently were set-asides on pork calling for 10 per cent of the live weight on the federally inspected hog kill. The set-aside on the lard they produce has been raised from 3½ to 5 per cent. Eleven low pork producing states are exempted.

A bill to extend the Emergency Price Control Act and the Stabilization Act until June 30, 1947, was introduced in the House early in February. As introduced, the bill does not call for any major changes. Two House resolutions propose investigation of government policies on food subsidies.

Livestock Numbers

(Continued from Page 7)

heifer calves saved for milk. Milk stock showed a decrease of 1,570,000 head, other cattle fell off 548,000 head. Beef cows and heifers two years old and over were the only age and sex group to register a gain. Steers declined 5 per cent, bulls about 4 per cent, yearling heifers not kept for milk about 3 per cent and other calves about 1 per cent.

Average value per head on Jan. 1, 1946, was \$76.50, \$9 higher than a year earlier. Total value was \$6,103,000,000, about \$600,000,000 higher than a year earlier and \$450,000,000 above the previous high of Jan. 1, 1944.

The number of cows and heifers two years and over kept for milk, estimated at 26,785,000 head, declined 3 per cent during 1945. This number is the smallest since 1942. Yearling heifers and heifer calves saved for milk cows declined sharply during 1945 to the lowest number for each class since 1941.

The downward movement of the cattle number cycle reflected a record slaughter of cattle and calves in 1945 estimated at 34,700,000 animals. It was the second year of orderly liquidation toward a level better related to average feed production and a possible decreased demand for beef and veal.

The decline in sheep numbers continued through 1945, making four years of continuous reduction in sheep inventories. The total number of all sheep and lambs declined from 47,780,000 to

44,241,000 head, over 7 per cent. Sheep and lambs on feed for market decreased from 6,858,000 to 6,724,000 head. Stock sheep and lambs declined 8 per cent or from 40,922,000 to 37,517,000 head. Stock sheep numbers are now 25 per cent or 12,290,000 head below the Jan. 1, 1942, number when the decline began and are the smallest since 1926. The total value of all sheep and lambs was \$428,488,000 compared with \$409,844,000 a year ago. The average value per head was \$9.69 against \$8.58.

The number of hogs on farms at the beginning of 1946 showed an upward trend following the sharp decline of a year ago. Most of the increase in hog numbers occurred in the midwestern states, particularly in the Corn Belt. In other areas, hog numbers continued

the decline which commenced in 1944. Increases in the Corn Belt and adjacent states, however, were sufficient to offset the downward trend in other areas and to raise the United States total hog numbers above last year's level. The 62,344,000 head on farms Jan. 1, 1946, was 4 per cent larger than a year earlier and substantially higher than the pre-war 1935-39 average of 43,932,000.

The 8,259,000 horses, including colts, on farms Jan. 1, 1946, represented a decrease of 7 per cent from a year earlier. This was the smallest number since 1871 and was only 39 per cent of the 1915 peak of 21,431,000 head.

The number of mules declined about 6 per cent during 1945, with an estimated 3,196,000 head on farms Jan. 1, 1946.

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THE MONTH'S MARKETS . . . By H. W. French

CATTLE RECEIPTS IN THE PRE-strike period were comparatively light and would have been still lighter had not many of the smaller packers and order buyers been unaffected by the packinghouse work stoppage ordered in

cattle. Following the end of the strike receipts picked up materially and since then have been comparatively liberal.

Cattle receipts at Omaha the second week of February were the largest on record for that month although only 10



Mr. French

per cent of the supply was suitable for replacement purposes. Slaughter calves and vealers were extremely scarce at many of the markets the past month but at St. Paul such offerings were liberal, and on Jan. 29 there were 6,226 — an all-time record for a day — and during that week 21,000 were reported.

Chicago cattle arrivals were largely fed steers and heifers and at some of the river markets such offerings also predominated. Around the market circuit canners and cutters, particularly canners, were extremely scarce and such offerings found a very broad outlet. When a prospective terminal railroad strike at Chicago did not develop 300 cars of stock bought by order buyers were moved out immediately so that there congestion was avoided.

Car shortage, storms and cold weather had spasmodic influence on the run, but as a whole the market movement was satisfactory. There were times when branch houses of the big packers had little meat to offer in New York, while some wholesalers usually representing the smaller packers were able to supply the retailers.

Feedstuffs continued in urgent demand, with proteins becoming very difficult to obtain. The feed situation will remain tight and may get worse. Production of soybean cake and meal during December totaled 335,950 tons, making an October-December total of 912,000 tons as compared with 770,000 a year earlier. Linseed cake and meal production, October to December, was 170,406 tons against 153,300 tons a year ago. Gluten feed and meal production was down sharply, the output from January grindings for domestic shipment totaling 52,670 tons compared with 77,600 tons a year earlier; and since Oct. 1 the production has fallen about 65,000 tons short of a year ago. January production of cottonseed cake and meal totaled 203,319 tons, bringing the total since Aug. 1 to 1,052,949 tons, off 185,000 from a year ago.

Slaughterers are now required to compute their maximum drove costs of cattle by using the actual net live weights by grades instead of the calculated live weights in cases where calculated live weights exceed the actual live weights. Each quarter of each dressed carcass must carry serially numbered tags identifying the carcass, and the date of slaughter and weight of entire carcass, thus eliminating any padding of carcass weights.

Livestock Numbers Down

Livestock on farms continued to decline during 1945, but at a less rapid rate than during 1944. The total valu-

ation of farms J a year earlier, animal ens, was earlier ago. Hay con

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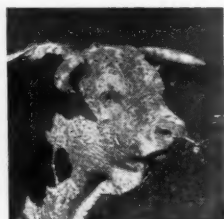
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The the ca vailed beef s the sp Many buy t cheap ceeded the \$ culation ago.

Imm house cows that back around down velop ond v large time 25 ce

Mi steer even

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ation of \$8,923,000,000 on livestock on farms Jan. 1, 1946, was 9 per cent above a year earlier. Compared with a year earlier, the supply of feed grains per animal unit of livestock, including chickens, was 5 per cent smaller than a year earlier but much larger than two years ago. Hay stocks were up 7 per cent and hay consuming units down 4 per cent.

Most of the decline in cattle numbers was in milk cows, heifers and heifer calves, and not in cattle kept mostly for beef production. Cattle numbered 79,791,000, or 2,100,000 less than on Jan. 1, 1945; but stood the third largest on record. Milk stock was down 1,570,000, and other cattle showed 548,000 decrease. Beef cows and heifers two years old and over showed a gain, but steer numbers declined 5 per cent; bulls 4 per cent; yearling heifers not kept for milk 3 per cent, and other calves 1 per cent.

Hogs totaled 62,344,000, or 4 per cent above a year earlier, but the valuation stood the second highest on record. Most of the increase was in the Midwest, as in other areas there was a decrease. Sheep were down, making four years of continuous reduction. Sheep totaled 44,241,000 against 47,780,000 a year earlier. Sheep and lambs on feed for market declined from 6,858,000 to 6,724,000, while stock sheep and lambs at 37,517,000 were off 8 per cent, standing the smallest since 1926.

The percentage of good beef steers at Chicago going into February was hardly as large as a year ago, while there was some increase in the percentage of choice and little change in the percentage grading medium. Hardly any common steers are going for slaughter. Average price of all grades of steers sold out of first hands for the week ending Feb. 2 figured \$16.16, standing over \$1 above a year ago. The greatest advance was on choice.

There have been sharp fluctuations in the cattle market, and irregularity prevailed throughout. The price range on beef steers has been narrowing, while the spread in cow prices has widened. Many slaughterers are determined to buy the strictly good and choice steers cheaper, and recently they have succeeded in forcing prices down, although the \$18 steer at Chicago is still in circulation, but not as liberally as a month ago.

Immediately following the packing-house strike, beef steers, heifers and cows showed an uneven gain, and at that time beef steers were practically back to the high time. Prices jumped around later, with the general trend downward and the greatest decline developing on beef cows. During the second week of February beef cows were largely 50 cents lower, although at that time canners and cutters showed 15 to 25 cents advance.

Mid-February prices for grain-fed steers and heifers at Chicago were unevenly steady to 75 cents lower, and

the greatest decline was on top good and low choice steers. Extreme top beef cows were little changed by reason of their scarcity, yet most of the medium to good cows suffered 75 cents to \$1 loss, canners and cutters holding largely steady. Bulls were 25 to 75 cents lower, while calves and vealers were strong to 50 cents higher, many of those below good grade showing more upturn.

Most of the beef steers at Chicago sold at \$14.50 to \$17.50 but some sales were reported at \$17.85 to \$18. Only a

small part of the heifer supply sold above \$17 although some made \$17.50 to \$18 and the bulk landed at \$13.50 to \$16.25. Before the late break in cows some outstanding 1,200-pound offerings reached \$15.50 and lighter heiferish kinds scored \$15.65. Later it was almost impossible to get above \$14.50 for anything, and as a general rule cows bulked at \$9.25 to \$12.50, showing how few were selling anywhere near the extreme tops. Many canners and cutters sold at \$7.25 to \$8.75. Some beef bulls



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scored \$13.75 to \$14.25 but sausage kinds were to be had at \$13.25 down. Most of the choice vealers sold at \$15.50, the closing top, but on the high spot some reached \$16.25.

Members of the trade are at a loss to explain the unusually broad demand for replacement cattle throughout the country in the face of diminishing margins on slaughter classes. Buyers are not only keen competitors on the public markets but they are attending auction sales and buying direct in producing areas. Probably the scarcity of replacement stock is responsible for the increased inquiry for anything suitable to go into the feedlot.

Prices for most stocker and feeder classes in Chicago at mid-February were 25 to 75 cents higher, and greater gains were registered at some other centers, as compared with a month earlier. It was largely a \$12.50 to \$14.75 market for stocker and feeder steers at Chicago, while some fleshy feeders reached

\$15.50. Fleshy feeder steers at Kansas City were reported as high as \$16.15, while \$15.85 was paid at Omaha where calves went out as high as \$17. Sioux City reported some fancy 736-pound steers at \$16 and steer calves up to \$17.25.

Feeder and stocker steers at Chicago during January averaged \$13.16 against \$11.67 a year ago. Kansas City reported a January cost of \$13.58 for this year and \$12.40 last year. Average at Omaha stood at \$13.48 and \$12.10, respectively, while St. Paul reported \$12.18 and \$11.28, respectively. Composite average at the four markets figured \$13.32, or \$1.16 higher than January, last year. Weights are running about the same as a year ago.

Hog receipts expanded after the end of the packinghouse strike. Market supplies increased along with the movement direct to packers from country points and concentration areas. During January, receipts in interior Iowa and southern Minnesota totaled 990,000 against 1,307,000 in December and 1,162,000 last January. Arrivals at 12 markets for January totaled 1,296,000; for December, 1,187,000, and for last January, 1,572,000.

Hog Ceiling Change Rumored

There has been talk of changing the base of ceiling prices for hogs. In an effort to conserve feed, the ceiling for heavy hogs may go down 50 cents, and the ceiling for light hogs may be made 50 cents higher than at present, with a corresponding adjustment in subsidies to packers.

Despite increased receipts, ceiling prices prevailed all month on hogs at most points, and at Chicago this meant \$14.85 for barrows and gilts and \$14.10 for sows. For the week of Feb. 2, hogs at Chicago averaged 263 pounds, or 17 pounds heavier than a year ago, Omaha reporting an increase of 30 pounds and Sioux City a gain of 20 pounds during that week as compared with a year earlier. Percentage of sows at that time at the principal markets ranged from 4 to 10, showing only a slight increase from a year ago.

January slaughter under federal inspection was down on everything, cattle being off 272,000 from a year ago, calves down 119,000, hogs off 388,000, and sheep and lambs 634,000. The January production of all meat in federally inspected plants was 18 per cent lower than in December, but the strike was directly responsible for some of this drop.

Sheep and Lamb Data

The movement of sheep and lambs expanded sharply with the resumption of slaughtering by the big national packers, but the demand was broad enough to absorb the increased supplies. There was considerable advance in prices despite the heavier runs, and prices hit the highest level since early last sum-

mer. This came in the face of an increase in subsidy payments on Feb. 1 on lambs sold for slaughter.

Dry weather in Kansas and other wheatfield areas brought about the shipping of many lambs and ewes, one week recently 77 cars of ewes arriving; and during the same period 96 cars of slaughter lambs sold at the top. Most of the wheatfield arrivals were reported at Omaha and Kansas City, but other markets also had some of this type. Scottsbluff area of Nebraska did its heaviest marketing of the season the second week of February, a period when Omaha receipts were the largest since last September.

Wheatfield sheep and lamb movement soon will end, and from then on feedlot offerings will hold the spotlight. Last year at this time the prices were on the upgrade, and with lighter supplies ahead this year nothing appears on the horizon to keep the market from duplicating last year's performance. By the end of



DON'T RISK LOSING YOUR HORSES AND MULES

Protect your horses and mules against encephalomyelitis (sleeping sickness) by yearly vaccination with *Lederle's Equine Encephalomyelitis Vaccine* (Chick-Embryo Origin).

Vaccination in early spring before disease-carrying mosquitoes and other biting insects arrive gives economical and effective protection.

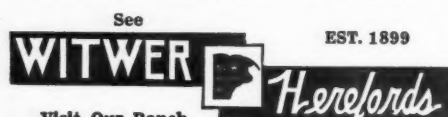
Don't put off utilization of this simple and easy method of protection that may save you serious loss. Vaccinate early with *Lederle's Encephalomyelitis Vaccine* (Chick-Embryo Origin). Remember that the same scientific skill and care that have made Lederle an outstanding name in the human field are back of all Lederle Veterinary products.



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SONG OF THE RANGELAND

Take your cities, but give me the rangeland

With the sweep of the earth and the sky,

With the sage and the 'dobe and desert,

And the cottony clouds floating high!

O it's fun for a while to go roaming

Where the bright lights turn night into noon,

But it's there on the rangeland my heart is,

And it's there I'll be homing ... right soon!

It's the tang of a new world at day-break,

With the whip of the wind on my face,

It's the calm and the healing of starlight

In the freedom and silence of space!

With the flanks of my proud pinto foaming,

And a coyote etched dark on the moon,

O it's there on the rangeland my heart is,

And it's there I'll be homing ... and soon!

Where the dew rainbows mesquite and saw-grass,

And the hawk and the buzzard wheel high—

Where the moon is a thin slice of lemon

On the big dark blue plate of the sky,

Where the tumble-weed rests from its roaming

When the wind breathes a last dying croon—

O it's there on the rangeland my heart is,

And it's there I'll be homing ... right soon!

—Jessie Wilmore Murton

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

February there probably will not be over 800,000 lambs on feed in northern Colorado, the Arkansas Valley and the Scottsbluff area, which would be about 50,000 short of a year earlier.

Slaughter lambs at Chicago at mid-February were mostly 50 cents higher than a month earlier, while ewes were 75 cents to \$1 up. A new high of \$15.60 was registered for the season on the close as against an extreme top earlier of \$15.50. Bulk of the good and choice fat lambs sold at \$15 to \$15.40, while many medium to good cleared at \$13.50 to \$14.75. Best fat ewes made \$8.25 to \$8.50, comparatively few selling at any time below \$7.25 unless they graded below medium. Some aged western bucks landed at \$6.25 to \$6.50. Good to choice yearling wethers landed at \$12.90 to \$13.75 although some common to medium wheatfield offerings sold down to \$11. Summer and fall shorn lambs went at \$14.50 to \$15, offerings with No. 2 and No. 3 pelts selling down to \$13.75.

Feeder lambs were scarce at Chicago and not very abundant at many of the other markets. Prices were higher at all points, the gains being sharp at some markets. Demand was broad although many buyers sought only the fleshy feeder lambs with weight. Fleshy feeder lambs around 80 pounds made \$15.60 to \$16 at Chicago, where burry 69-pound kinds went down to \$14.50. Omaha reported fleshy feeders at \$16.25 to \$16.35 on the closing high spot and \$16.50 for mixed fats and feeders for the highest figures in 17 years. Kansas City had some of the fleshy feeders late at \$16.10 to \$16.50.

TRUCK OWNERS MEET

ON Feb. 7-8 the American National executive secretary, F. E. Mollin, attended the seventh annual meeting of the National Council of Private Motor Truck Owners, Inc., in Chicago. A six-point program for private motor trucks drew the spotlight at the convention, with particular emphasis placed on the reduction of highway accidents by the promotion of safe driving of motor vehicles as a means of saving lives, cutting operating costs, conserving equipment, improving service and increasing good will.

Stressed also were: the group's opposition to attempts to create transportation monopolies; the promotion of better distribution of goods; removal of legal barriers to the free flow of commerce among the states and duplication of fees, taxes, etc.; encouragement of most economical post-war expenditure of funds to overcome deficiencies in the highway system, and, finally, payment of a fair share of the cost of building and maintaining roads, but opposing diversion of highway user imposts to non-highway purposes.

Railroads issue more than 80,000,000 timetables annually.

March, 1946

DDT FOR SWINE LICE

A single application of DDT has proved effective in ridding swine of heavy infestations of lice, in experiments conducted by research veterinarians of the USDA. Some of the pigs, a report on the result states, were sprayed;

others were dipped. For both methods, the DDT was prepared in emulsions of mineral oil and water.

Results are regarded as preliminary because of the limited number of tests and the fact that they were conducted under average farm conditions without customary experimental controls.



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KNOW YOUR MARKETS

Many changes in live stock markets may be expected in the course of adjustments to peace time conditions. You may anticipate these changes by following National Live Stock Market Service.

Every second week, you will receive a thorough analysis in a copyright report, prepared by H. M. Conway, Director of Research for National Live Stock Producers Association.

No sample copies will be mailed. Send money order or check for \$5 in payment for one year. If after receipt of three issues, you feel that these reports do not meet your needs, payment will be returned upon request. Address: "Mr. Conway—Personal, c/o Research Dept."

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summary and forecasts
HOGS CATTLE LAMBS

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4. Nevada Ranch owners are not subject to payment of State Income Taxes, State Gift Taxes, State Sales Taxes or State Inheritance Taxes.

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These ranches will handle from 250 to 5,000 cattle each the year round (U. S. Grazing Service figures) or an equivalent number of sheep.

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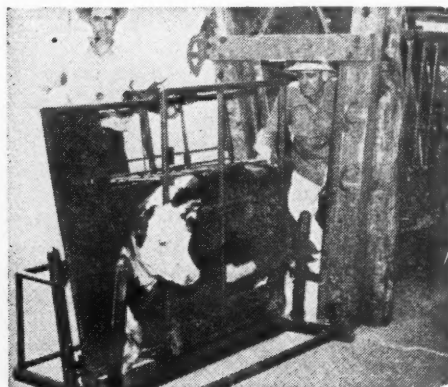
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Used in All Stock Raising
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The absence of gates, neck bars, and other gadgets makes this Table simple and easily operated by two or more men. Weight 300 pounds. In two parts, easily loaded and transported. Made of metal, electrically welded. Highly endorsed by all users. Hogs and other young animals easily handled on Staggs Branding Table.

AVOID DANGERS OF INFECTION, OVER-HEATING AND INJURIES FROM THROWING.



When calf enters table, operator at left squeezes calf by pulling ratchet bar, which holds calf securely, tilts and locks table and calf is in horizontal position. No stop gates or bars necessary.



Head is free on table, can be turned in any position for dehorning, ear marking, tattooing, and branding. Leg is pulled over bar, exposing flank for castrating. Metal guard at bottom keeps feet out of way.

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HENRIETTA, TEXAS

Specify which side of calf you brand

READERS! Send in
items and help us
dish up this column...



BEEF FROZEN at a temperature of 114 degrees F. below zero has been found 29 per cent more tender than unfrozen beef. Increased tenderness was due to ice crystals, forming within the fibers of the meat, causing the fibers to break. The lower the temperature and the faster the freezing, the more small crystals form.

CALIFORNIA for the second year led the nation in farm income in 1945.

FARM TENANCY is on the increase in Kansas, according to C. R. Jaccard, of the Kansas State College. More than 30 per cent of the tenants in the state are related to the owner, half are on the same farm less than five years, 60 per cent of leases make no provision about permanent improvements and 65 per cent of the landlords have no written leases, he says.

WITH word that revival in a big way of the state fair is an assured fact this year, it is interesting to note how old this typically American institution is. The oldest in the country, for example, is that of Michigan, begun in 1849. Other states that have been holding fairs for more than 90 years are Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, California, North Carolina and Minnesota.

LIVESTOCK accounted for a little more than 80 per cent of New Mexico's estimated total agricultural production in 1945, according to the New Mexico Stockman. Gross income in the state from livestock and its products was \$75,153,799, more than \$3,000,000 over 1944. Cattle slaughter in the state involved 910,000 animals valued at \$54,604,140. All but 81,000 of the animals killed were shipped out of state.

LOSS of livestock each year in the tri-state area of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas from wheat poisoning tallies more than \$1,000,000, according to an estimate by C. H. McDowell, acting director of Texas A. & M. College experiment station. The director can report no solution to the reason why wheat may turn poisonous in winter, although experiments have sought the answer.

ENGLISH reports have it that whale-meat is very similar to corned beef in taste and appearance when canned but is more nutritious.

THE DOWNWARD TREND in dairy production, according to Raymond Skinner, president of the International Association of Milk Dealers, indicates less

interest on the farmer's part in producing milk than a year ago. "He is tired and can't compete with wage levels in industry. . . . The only effective remedy is to encourage greater dairy production by price policies which will provide an incentive." Mr. Skinner favored ending ceilings July 1, 1946.

NEW 100 per cent woolen tennis balls are furrier and not so bouncy as others, they say.

CATTLE hold sixth place in order of value of agricultural products in Washington. in 1945. Value given was \$25,065,000. Wheat ranked first with \$87,234,000. Then come apples, milk, hay, eggs.

FARMERS in Washington on an average paid about 2 cents a pound more for feeder cattle last fall than in the fall of 1944, according to Arthur J. Cagle of the State College of Washington. This spring, he says, the price for fed cattle may average a cent over a year ago.

THE ARMY will require, during the first six months of 1946, 800,000,000 pounds of meat, or 70 per cent less than during the first half of 1945, according to an American Meat Institute release from which we also cull the following interesting bits of information:

CIVILIAN per capita consumption will be 151 pounds in 1946—12 per cent above that of 1945.

STOCKS OF CORN on farms on Jan. 1, 1946, amounted to 1,931,000,000 bushels, smallest in five years.

IMPORTANCE OF ADEQUATE PROTEIN from meat in the diet of mothers-to-be is emphasized in a scientific article just published in the Journal of American Medical Association. Effective results were obtained through recommendation to prospective mothers that they "eat plenty of meat—have a generous serving at least twice a day."

THE END OF RATIONING did not end the black market in meat. In fact, the black market in meat, particularly beef, has been growing recently, according to some industry observers.

A LOW PROTEIN diet starting in childhood may account for most cases of color blindness, it is said in an article in Journal of Comparative Psychology.

MILK production costs in New York state, one authority has found, are twice as high as before the war.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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March

THE COVER

Our cover cattle scene was taken on the Gregg Ranch in Comanche County, Kan. The man in the saddle is Charles Gregg. (Photo by J. E. Schrock, Topeka, Kan., courtesy Kansas State College of Agriculture).

CREDIT FOR PICTURES

P. 8, Wolfe photo, courtesy Kansas State Historical Society; P. 9, 10, Kansas State Board of Agriculture; P. 20, Matt Culley, Tucson, Ariz.; P. 26, U. S. Department of Agriculture; P. 34, Bridgeport Brass Co.

Neckyoke Jones Sez:



ONCE UPON A TIME, AS THE story book fellers say, a stockman, farmer or a bizness man was able to decide things fer hisself without callin' in a goviment man who grades hisself a "expert"—to tell 'im what to do. It is gittin' so, now, goviment men is purty near tellin' a feller when an' how he should kiss his wife. You know if you take a cow an' carry her feed an' water to her long enough, she'll quit rustlin' fer herself. The early day army fellers found that out with horses. The Injun ponies rustled their own grass an' could live offen a few cottonwood branches an' shoots in the winter. The cavalry horses which was grained an' fed couldn't keep up with our red brother's cayuse. They jest couldn't take it.

Now folks kin git that way, jest the same as a animile. We kin git to dependin' on the goviment to boss us an' do our thinkin' fer us. The more we ask of the goviment—who after all is all politishuns—the more we build up a herd of bureycrats, an' the more it costs us to run our outfits. They is never any shortidge of jobs in the goviment. Right now they is over three millyun fellers who is pullin' at the public teat—an' the treasury, like a ol' cow, kin go dry, so it does look like the time had about come fer folks to quit expectin' the goviment to do fer them the things wich they could and should do fer themselves. Iffen we insist on stickin' out our chests an' braggin' on how we are to lead the world in a new era, it's about time we started to run our own snap like a top hand should—an' mebbe everthin' kin turn out all right yet. One thing that we kin look forward to, an' that is that noboddy will be settin' up national monneyments to keep history alive. That'll sure be some relief.—F. H. S.

Foreign Notes

Preliminary estimates show that 1945 meat production in Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, amounted to only about 57 per cent of the pre-war figure. In the United Kingdom the 1945 meat output is placed at 75 per cent of the 1934-38 average.

Britain has undergone a drastic slash in already tight rationing of foods because, according to the officials who were instrumental in effecting the further reductions, "All the world must join in a gigantic combined operation against hunger and the government is treating the situation as a war crisis."

The construction of a railroad across the southern tip of Norway to make usable grazing land now going to waste is being proposed as a means of increasing cattle and sheep production... Sweden has nearly as many cattle and more sheep than she had in 1937.

The Chilean Province of Magallanes, near the southernmost tip of South America, produced 20,000,000 pounds of wool from 2,600,000 sheep in 1945. Most of the output was shipped to the United States.

Owing to the shortage of feed in Cuba, the duties and taxes on imports of certain feed, chiefly oil meal and cake, have been waived by the Island's government until June 30, 1946.

COTTON GROWING BOOSTED

"Our industry is devoting much of its educational and advertising program this season to helping cotton farmers understand the need for increased production and aiding practices that will make cotton more productive and profitable," says A. L. Ward, educational director of the National Cottonseed Products Association.

LAST WORD ON MEAT

The National Live Stock and Meat Board's "Meat Manual" is described by Jane Nickerson in a page review of the booklet in New York Times' magazine section of Feb. 17 as "just about the last word on the subject. In fact, it is difficult to imagine how information of the sort could be more completely presented."

EARLY CHICKS BEST

O. C. Ufford, extension poultryman at Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins, advises the early buying of baby chicks on the grounds that such chicks are usually easier to raise with good brooding equipment and they develop into pullets that lay at a time when eggs bring best prices.

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APRIL 3 & 4



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REGISTERED HEREFORD

BULLS
&
FEMALES

As members of the Midwest Hereford Association we are really extending ourselves this spring to offer you a truly outstanding set of sale cattle. Never before has such genuine value been offered in this semi-annual sale held in the center of one of America's most famed Hereford communities. We feel a just pride in the reputation of this Midwest region and are selling cattle of a quality that will be certain to please the most discriminating buyer.

4-H judging contest by teams from Chase and Perkins counties in Nebraska and Logan, Sedgwick, Washington and Phillips counties in Colorado, at 10 a. m., April 3. Sale cattle will be judged by Ed Belsky, Merriman, Nebraska, at 1 p. m., April 3. Banquet that evening.

Sale of 55 bulls and 20 females will be held in our new sale barn beginning at 1 p. m., April 4. The cattle are not highly fitted, but are in good breeding condition.

For reservations, catalogs or information, write Vet Chase, Secretary, Holyoke, Colorado.

L. C. (Jim) Hoover,
Auctioneer

Midwest Hereford Ass'n
HOLYOKE, COLO.

Glen Lewis, President, Holyoke, Colorado.
John Hagemann, Vice-President, Holyoke, Colorado.

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Carl Schultz, Vice-President, Lamar, Nebraska.



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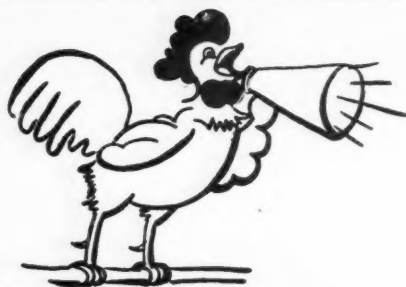
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The Producer Is Our Endorsement

Personal Mention

Seriously injured in an automobile accident near Kansas City was **J. W. Gavin** of Duluth, Minn., president of the company which operates the T O Ranch at Raton, N. M.

A retired vice-president of Armour & Company, **Arthur Meeker, Sr.**, is dead in Chicago at the age of 79. Mr. Meeker was active with the packing firm until 1928.

Huling Ussery, assistant regional grazer for the Grazing Service at Reno, has been assigned to the department of basic economy, division of food supply. In his new capacity he has sailed for Venezuela to lend his services to the government there as a livestock specialist.

Herbert O. Brayer, chief of the western range cattle industry study, who has during the past year written a number of state histories for the PRODUCER, will leave early in April for England to spend a year in research work.

J. S. Armstrong, a native of Petersburg, Ill., who has been with the Cudahy Packing Company since 1920, has been named general purchasing agent for that firm as successor to Charles J. Carney who passed away early this year.

Visitors in the association offices during February included **W. A. Braiden** of Mt. Morrison, Colo. (He is the owner of the T-Bone Ranch at Antonito, Colo.); **Carl K. Malone** of Choteau, Mont., who had been on an extended trip through Mexico following his attendance at the American National convention. Included on his itinerary were Mexico City and the famous new volcano which in three years has engulfed a huge area of former farmlands and villages. Mr. Malone returned by way of Louisiana. Another caller was the association's first vice-president, **A. A. Smith** of Sterling, Colo., en route to the Utah state association meeting.

An expensive carload of bulls was that recently shipped out of the National Western sale at Denver to Montana. **Archie Parkes** of Great Falls paid \$12,500 for an outstanding bull from Rancho Sacatal at Paul Spur, Ariz., and the Needham-Hickey Hereford Ranch at Moore, Mont., purchased a ¾ brother of TT Regent (the \$50,000 bull Dan Thornton sold out of the 1945 sale) from De Berard and Reagor at Toponas, Colo., at \$4,650. Another Thornton bull went to Armstrong Cattle Co. at Livingston for \$3,100. Included also was a Jayhawk calf of Henry Guth, Wilsall, Mont., and a promising WHR-bred calf bought by Albert Sheldon of Hobson. Fred Reed and his neighbors at Stanford had a number of outstanding

prospects, including one purchased by **J. H. Ernst** from Fulschers'. **William McIntyre's** good bull from Albert Meek's herd in New Mexico was also included and went on to his Canadian ranch.

Frank Needham of Denver recently looked in on the association offices. He is a partner in the Needham-Hickey Hereford Ranch at Moore, Mont., mentioned elsewhere in these columns.

Newly installed as director of information for the American Aberdeen-Angus Association is **DeWitt C. Wing**, well known farmer and journalist. He assumes the duties of **Colin Kennedy** who, in turn, assumes editorship of the Aberdeen-Angus Journal.

New manager of the Fort Worth Stock Yards is **W. L. Pier**, succeeding **A. G. Donovan**, retired after 30 years as manager.

Texas A. & M. College is seeking acquisition of the Bluebonnet Ordnance Plant of approximately 18,000 acres at McGregor for agricultural and livestock research work.

Leslie A. Cowley, Shreveport, La., president of the Louisiana Cattlemen's Association, suffered a gunshot injury in February. Though still hospitalized, he is reported considerably improved and out of danger.



Use of an aerosol bomb is the latest development for the application of DDT. It combines pyrethrum, DDT and Freon, the refrigerating gas, in a steel container with a valve at one end. A turn of the valve causes the Freon to expel the active ingredients in the form of a fine mist. In employing sprays and aerosols, food and food equipment should be kept well covered. In oils, DDT can be absorbed through the skin of man and animal. Wash off residues of such insecticides on hands with soap and water. Oil can also burn animals if their hair is sufficiently saturated, and they present a fire hazard. DDT oil emulsions may be safely used if diluted with water according to directions. If large areas are to be treated with DDT formulations a respirator should be worn. This does not apply to aerosols, however, except for the rare person who may be allergic to pyrethrum.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

When Norman Fain, who recently lost his home and furnishings in a fire, relinquished the presidency of the Arizona Cattle Growers to Fred Fritz, he was honored in a warmly personal and, incidentally, a very practical way, by the members of the association. Many pieces of foldin' money, all of them wadded as cowmen have wadded their currency since time immemorial, were presented to him in a surprise ceremony.

County Agent F. D. Yeager of Clallam County, Wash., who had held his post 22 years in Clallam and Lewis counties died on Jan. 26.

Swift & Company has purchased the John Lewis & Co. packing plant at Spokane, Wash.

The Rodeo Association of America has named Bill Linderman of Red Lodge, Mont., world champion cowboy for 1945.

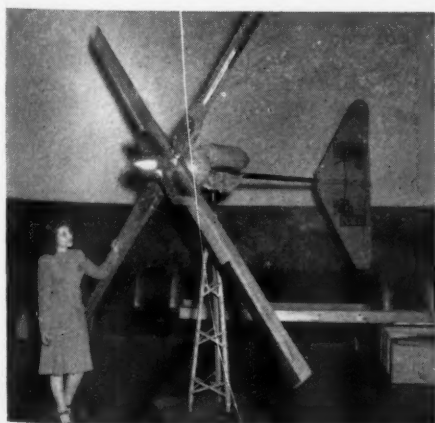
Off the press for the first time in January, 1946, was the Alaska Farmer, newsy four-page publication got out by G. W. Gasser, commissioner of the department of agriculture, Fairbanks, Alaska.

Reported in Arizona Cattle Growers' Association weekly letter is the death of Fred Lopez of Winkelman, Ariz. He had been a member of the Arizona association for many years.

The Cattleman reports that Doc Barton, 95, believed to be the first man to bring Texas herds to the Santa Fe Railroad in Kansas, died in a Dodge City hospital Jan. 12.

At Ft. Worth's Swift & Co. plant employees receive awards for suggestions adopted by the company. Out of 1,300 suggestions last year, 367 were adopted.

Clyde Richey, president of the Pendleton, Ore., Chamber of Commerce during 1944 and 1945, a period in which he was ex-officio member of the Pendleton Round-Up board, tendered his resignation as secretary of the Round-Up asso-



The new wind-electric plant pictured above reportedly generates enough electrical energy for complete house and barn lights, radio, cream separator and household appliances, when properly installed in a suitable wind area.

NEW PRICE RECORDS

Leskantone, a grand champion bull, sold at Merced, Calif., on Feb. 12 for \$21,000—a new United States price record for Polled Herefords. Buyer was Homer Sanborn of Meridian, Calif., and the exhibiting sellers were Kuhlman & Nelson of North Platte, Neb.

* * *

At Perth, Scotland, a new world price record was set in February for any current breed of cattle when Supreme Champion Pittodri Upright, a Short-horn bull, was sold for over \$60,000 to Ralph L. Smith of Snyder, Mo. Mr. Smith also paid more than \$40,000 at the sale for a lot which included Champion Rosetta Alpha from D. P. MacGillivray's herd at Bunchrew, Inverness.

ciation to the board on Feb. 13. Oren Allison, chamber secretary, was elected to succeed him.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis W. Im Masche, a former staff member of Armour's livestock bureau at Chicago, and later with the Department of Agriculture, has received the Legion of Merit for his work as a staff officer with the army air forces.

FLORIDA AUCTION SETS RECORD

An average of \$640 each was paid for 49 registered Brahman by buyers from four southeastern states at the second annual Ocala Brahman show and sale in January to set a new record for beef cattle at auction in Florida. Top bull was Sir Emperor 1st, a blue ribbon winner consigned by Henry O. Partin and Sons of Kissimmee, which sold at \$2,100 to Norris Cattle Co., Ocala. Top female was Duchess 11th, Texas-bred heifer consigned by the Durrance Ranch of Brighton, which sold at \$1,175 to Kenmore Cattle Co., Vero Beach. The entire sale grossed \$31,375, with 31 bulls averaging \$615 and 18 females averaging \$683. Day before the sale, Blue Director, Florida-bred Brahman bull which won top honors a year ago, was selected as grand champion bull of the annual show. Blue Director was shown by the Norris Cattle Co. Lady Resoto Manso, Texas-bred cow, shown by Henry O. Partin and Sons, was picked as grand champion female.

QUICK-TEST SOIL ANALYSIS NOT ENOUGH BY ITSELF

Soil tests by chemical means don't give all the answers, says W. C. Sparks of the Colorado A. & M. College experiment station following experiments with potatoes in the San Luis Valley. Such tests, he concludes, must be supplemented with information as to the crops previously grown, and history of the soil or information on how well crops will respond to addition of plant-food fertilizers to the soil.



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STOCKMEN'S SUPPLIES
If It's For Livestock We Have It

Letters To The Editor

(Continued from Page 4)

cattle since Nov. 18 and was lucky enough to get four tons of cotton cake which I am hauling the last three miles into the ranch via bobsled. With this additional concentrate I believe I will be able to bring the cattle through in good shape. I've been taking the PRODUCER for only one year, but it's the best stock magazine I've seen.—L. R. FALEN, Owyhee County, Ida.

NEBRASKA, WYOMING REPORT

We are having a good open winter—not much snow. The cattle are doing fine. Calves are starting to come and the help situation is getting better.—HOWARD E. BARNES, Cherry County, Neb.

Very mild winter thruout this county, but we are awfully short on soybean and cotton cake. Have never seen stock looking as good as now. No one that I know of has fed very much hay.—WM. MISKIMIUS, Goshen County, Wyo.

Having open winter here. Stock can graze a lot and are doing extra well. We do enjoy your paper.—WALTER K. RUBY, Morrill County, Neb.

The weather here in Lander has been very much like spring. Stock looks real good. We are hoping for an early spring and a good start toward spring planting. As much as anything we miss when not getting the PRODUCER is Neck-yoke Jones. I always read his articles first.—GEO. GILBERT VAN PATTEN, Fremont County, Wyo.

THE PRICE RATIOS

We are having another swell winter—a little cold weather and some snow. All in all livestock is looking very good considering the time of year. I have heard no complaint as to condition of cattle, and prices certainly are good. A buyer told me yesterday that an offer of \$117 for some just average range cows was turned down. I would guess they will be obliged to raise ceilings, in spite of Mr. Bowles. Pork chops are offered in New York at 35 cents and best cuts of beef at 45. Those prices do not seem to be too high in relation to the wages that seem to be wanted by industrial employees.—F. H. SINCLAIR, Sheridan County, Wyo.

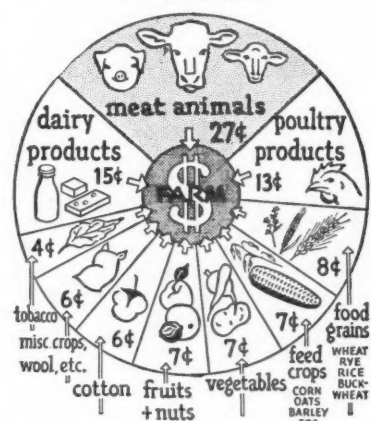
SAY IT WITH CHICKS

When their neighbor's chicken house burned, the home demonstration club women of Rifle Creek in Garfield County, Colo., decided to give their unfortunate neighbor a chicken shower. Now she is raising poultry again.

AGED MEATS

The aging of steaks is a specialized process requiring careful handling, according to K. F. Warner, extension meat specialist of the USDA. Writing in "Food and Home Notes," Mr. Warner explains that steaks for long aging must come from properly mature and very well fattened animals, and that only ribs and loins of beef can be aged long because they are the only parts of the animal in which the lean is covered with enough fat to protect it from mold. The growth of this mold is constantly watched to make sure it does not penetrate into the meat or bone to impart an undesirable flavor. Further precautions include the use of special coolers, careful trimming for surface mold after the aging is complete.

Where the FARMER'S 1945 DOLLAR came from



Government payments of about 4% excluded. Source of data: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

More than one-fourth of American farmer's total cash income in 1945 came from the sale of meat animals, according to the American Meat Institute. Meat packers paid out approximately 5 billion dollars to five million farmers and ranchers. This was approximately 150% greater than the average of the pre-war years of 1935-1939. From their total cash income, livestock producers paid out large amounts for stock, feed, help and increased operating costs.

NEW ORIGIN OF "DUSTERS"

Speaking of locally serious dust blowing in the southern Great Plains which the SCS says does not come from the "old" dust bowl areas, H. H. Fennell, wind erosion specialist at Amarillo, Tex., points out the danger spots which must be watched carefully from now on: (1) that part of west Texas where farmers are expanding cotton onto the sandy lands and (2) along the western small-grain fringe of the southern plains where farmers are expanding onto the ranges of Colorado and New Mexico.

WESTERN LIVESTOCK AND RANGE REPORT

Except for parts of the Southwest, western ranges had favorable grazing conditions during January, according to the report of Feb. 1 issued at Denver by the western livestock office, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Ranges in the North were mostly open, with good good range feed, while dry conditions prevailed in the Great Plains with some short feed in the Southwest. Livestock continued in good condition, with only a light seasonable shrink.

Generally, weather conditions were favorable for the use of winter ranges and pastures in the northern sections. Most Great Plains pastures were open but dry. In the Southwest rain and snow supplied some moisture with fair range and pasture feed. West of the Rockies most winter grazing grounds were open, with good grazing conditions. In California, range and pasture feed conditions were lowered by dry windy weather. Supplies of hay and other locally grown feeds were ample, in general, except in parts of the southern Great Plains and Southwest, where dry conditions reduced feed crops and winter wheat pastures. In general, feed grain supplies were not too plentiful in some local areas, with a very short supply of protein concentrates. Mild open weather during January was favorable for the use of range feeds and tended to reduce supplemental feeding.

Cattle and calves were generally wintering in good condition except in local southwestern areas where range feed was short. For the western region cattle showed only about the usual seasonal shrink in condition and were generally in good condition to stand later storms. Winter conditions were generally favorable for range sheep except in parts of the Southwest and winter sheep ranges were largely open.

BEEF MOVES ON THE HOOF

In "Hoof Highways," an article appearing in the Saturday Evening Post of Jan. 26, Neil M. Clark tells about the Magdalena Driveway that stretches from end to end of the San Augustine plains, serving 377 ranchers in New Mexico's Grazing District No. 2. Fifteen million pounds of beef and lamb a year move over this grass pavement under its own power to arrive at shipping points with added meat and a saving of tons of gasoline and pounds of rubber. "The war shortage of trucks made driving popular again," Mr. Clark says. "Many of the conditions that originally favored drives still prevail and many believe they will hold their place even when trucks are a dime a dozen again. It's a long distance between freight stations . . . and a truck haul can cost plenty."

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Stockmen's BOOKSHELF

F. J. Schlink, co-author of "100,000,000 Guinea Pigs," and M. C. Phillips, who wrote "Skin Deep," have collaborated in a new book called "Meat Three Times A Day" (Richard R. Smith, 120 E. 39th St., New York 16; \$2.50). Setting forth the properties of meat which make it a healthful, and even a healing, food, the book traces the history of meat eating in this country. It is interestingly illustrated with reproductions of early-day pictures showing the preparation and storing of meat, and includes the bills of fare of some old-time suppers which featured wide varieties of meat. The authors show there is no basis for the superstition that too much meat is "bad for you" and that your instincts are sound if you feel a desire to order steak for breakfast as well as dinner.

"The Wolves of North America" is divided into two parts—one, going thoroughly into the history, life habits, economic status and control of these animals, is by Stanley P. Young; the other, giving classifications of wolves, is by Edward A. Goldman. The two men are senior biologists in the division of wild life research of the Fish and Wild Life Service. Copiously illustrated in color and black-and-white, the volume—almost 650 pages in length—may be said to cover the wolf species to the smallest detail. The material is presented in a diverting and diversified manner and encompasses descriptions and pictures on the trapping and destroying of these predators; many quoted passages add special interest to the reading. (Published by American Wildlife Institute, 822 Investment Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; \$6.)

The Department of Agriculture has been replying to vast numbers of inquiries from U. S. citizens who are considering engaging in agriculture in tropical America that before undertaking farming or livestock raising in the tropics, one should inform himself thoroughly of conditions in the area under consideration. Recently issued are several leaflets to explain the assist-

NEW LITTLE ANIMALS

The number of animals born annually in the United States is shown in the following table from the Department of Agriculture:

Year	Calves (In thousand animals)	Pigs	Lambs
1937	28,033	62,519	29,275
1938	27,787	71,855	30,519
1939	28,778	86,592	30,083
1940	29,780	79,840	31,267
1941	31,010	84,727	32,854
1942	32,690	104,559	32,604
1943	33,091	121,847	31,310
1944	34,739	86,753	29,248

ance available to farmers, especially veterans, in getting a foothold in farming in the United States, where farming opportunities should also be weighed carefully before one decides to emigrate. Obtainable from the USDA, Washington 25, D. C., are "Getting Started in Farming—Farmers' Bulletin 1961" and "About That Farm You're Going to Buy—E 29 (FCA)."

The Horse and Mule Association of America, Inc., (407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.) has just issued Book No. 287—"Preventing and Controlling Disease Among Horses and Mules."

"Farm Building Insulation" contains practical instructions for the use of insulating board in farm buildings. It may be obtained on request from the Insulation Board Institute, 111 W. Washington St., Chicago 2, Ill.

Growers who are interested in obtaining most effective storage of potatoes and other root crops can find helpful information in a bulletin published by the Colorado A & M College experiment station, Fort Collins. Available upon request for Colorado Farm Bulletin Vol. VI, No. 1.

"Sagebrush Burning—Good and Bad" (Farmers' Bulletin No. 1948) is a recent USDA release with foreword by Forest Service Chief Lyle F. Watts. Describing experiments in southern Idaho, it indicates that some burning can be profitably done.

W. M. Curtiss has written, and the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station (Ithaca, N. Y.) has published, a booklet which goes extensively into the expansion and liquidation of beef and dairy cattle in the United States since 1918.

In a report prepared by the office of foreign agricultural relations of the Department of Agriculture, reduction of total world food production is pegged at 12 per cent per capita below pre-war figures for 1945. "World Food Situation—1946" states, in a breakdown of conditions, that "very little progress is expected to be made in the expansion of livestock production in 1946." Meat output, it is said, may be maintained or increased slightly by liquidation of livestock.

WESTERN PACKERS ORGANIZE

To enable western packers a louder voice in matters pertaining to the meat industry, an alliance of 35 western packinghouses from 11 western states met in San Francisco recently and organized the Western States Meat Packers Association. In March the association will send a committee to proffer the group's views on OPA ceiling limitations and regulations.

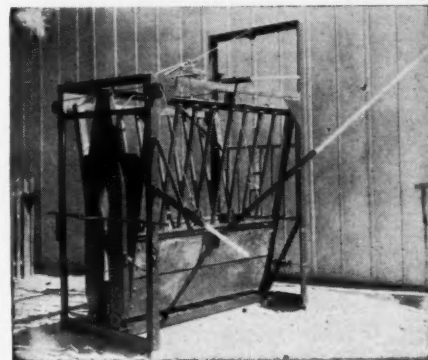
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Livestock
American Cattle Producer, \$1; Arizona Stockman, \$1.50; Southeastern Cattleman, \$1; NRA Roundup (rodeos), 50c; The Sheepman, \$1; Plantation Stockman, \$2; Pacific Stockman, \$1; Western Livestock Reporter, w., \$1.50; Hog Breeder, \$2; Sheep Breeder, \$1; Coastal Cattleman, \$1; Chester White (hog) World, \$1; Berkshire (hog) News, \$1.

Horses
Horse (breeding, schooling, training, sports), \$5; Thoroughbred (horses) Record, weekly, \$5; Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$3.50; Spokesman and Harness World (3 yrs., \$2), \$1; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman, \$1.

Bees
Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1; Beekeeper's Item, \$1; American Bee Journal, \$1.50.

Farming
The Country Book, \$1; Co-operative (farmers') Digest, \$2; Farmers Digest, \$2.

Pigeons
American Pigeon Journal (squab fancy), \$1.50.

Poultry
Cackle & Crow, \$1; Pacific Poultryman, 50c; Poultry Billboard, m., \$1.

Rabbits
Small Stock (rabbits, covies, exclusively), \$1; American Rabbit Journal, \$1; Rabbit News, m., \$1; California Rabbit, m., \$1; Intern. Comm. Rabbit Journal, m., \$1; Rabbit Raiser, m., \$1.

Fruit
Better Fruit, \$1; Eastern Fruit Grower, \$1.

Other Specialties
The Soybean Digest, \$1.50; New Agriculture (sugar beets only), \$2; Modern Game Breeding (pheasants), \$3; Canary Journal, \$2; Canary World, \$1.25; Dairy Farmer's Digest, \$1; Game Breeder and Sportsman, \$2.50; Tail-wagger, m., (dogs), \$2.50; World-Wide (Stamp) Swapper, 3 yrs., \$1; Embers, b. m., Verse, Liter., \$2.

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ON ACCOUNT of continued drought have sold my ranch and cattle and want the supervision and management of a good big ranch outfit. Have followed the business all my life and still like it. Am 50 years old. F. L. Sherman, Box 962, Roswell, N. M.

WANTED to hear from owner of farm for sale for fall delivery. Wm. Holly, Baldwin, Wis.

Prior to the Civil War a number of camels were imported in the United States for use in transporting army supplies in the "Great American Desert."

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

(In thousands of pounds)

	Feb. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1945
Frozen Beef.....	169,879	163,696	107,118	129,821
Cured Beef.....	10,477	10,545	8,975	13,389
Total Pork.....	394,375	320,571	407,202	599,168
Lamb, Mutton.....	19,113	17,406	18,258	18,134
Lard & Rend.....				
Pork Fat.....	84,147	82,826	81,494	191,552
Total Poultry.....	364,310	355,894	215,332	199,009

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

	Feb. 19, 1946	Feb. 15, 1945
Str. & Heifer—Ch.....	\$21.50-22.50	\$21.50-22.50
Str. & Heifer—Gd.....	20.50-21.50	20.50-21.50
Cow — Commercial.....	18.50-19.50	18.50-19.50
Veal — Choice.....	21.50-22.50	21.50-22.50
Veal — Good.....	20.50-21.50	20.50-21.50
Lamb — Choice.....	26.00-27.00	26.00-27.00
Lamb — Good.....	24.50-25.50	24.50-25.50
Ewe — Good.....	13.25-14.25	13.25-14.25
Ewe — Commercial.....	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00
Pork Loin—8-12 lb.....	25.25-26.50	25.25-26.25

LIVESTOCK AT STOCK YARDS

(In Thousands)

	January 1946	5-yr. Avg. 1941-45
RECEIPTS—		
Cattle.....	1,559	1,839
Calves.....	402	533
Hogs.....	3,344	3,361
Sheep and Lambs.....	1,663	2,297
STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS—		
Cattle.....	217	217
Calves.....	26	29
Hogs.....	41	52
Sheep and Lambs.....	130	188
SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION—		
Cattle.....	1,012	1,284
Calves.....	440	560
Hogs.....	4,911	5,299
Sheep and Lambs.....	1,440	2,073

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Feb. 20, 1946	Feb. 15, 1945
Steers—Choice.....	\$16.50-18.00	\$15.50-17.25
Steers—Good.....	15.50-17.25	14.50-15.85
Steers—Medium.....	12.50-16.00	12.00-14.75
Vealers—Good-Choice.....	14.00-16.50	14.50-15.50
Calves—Go.-Ch.....	13.00-15.00	12.00-13.00
F. & S. Strs.—		
Good-Choice.....	13.00-15.00	12.00-13.75
F. & S. Strs.—		
Common-Medium.....	10.00-13.00	9.00-12.25
Hogs—(200-240 lbs.).....	14.85 only	14.75 only
Lambs—Go.-Ch.....	15.00-15.50	16.35-16.60
Ewes—Gd.-Ch.....	7.50-8.00	8.75-9.25

SOME RECENT SALES

	No.	Avg.	Comment
HEREFORD—			
J. L. Coder dispersion, Neb.....	56	\$ 498	\$1,150 top bull, \$775 top female.
Esser Ranch sale, Tex.....	50	1,106	\$7,000 for top bull.
Jim Hering sale, Tex.....	51	522	Junior bull calf, \$2,000.
POLLED HEREFORD—			
National show and sale, Calif.....	124	1,149	Top bull, \$21,000; 2nd bull, \$12,500.
POLLED SHORTHORN—			
National Congress sale, Neb.....	76	551	\$2,500 on top bull.
ABERDEEN-ANGUS—			
Pacific Coast Assn. sale, Calif.....	117	433	Top 10 females avg. \$1,076.
Sunbeam Farm sale, Okla.....	50	5,629	\$21,000 for heifer new record.
Illinois Angus sale.....	86	307	\$1,000 for top female.
Houston Livestock Show, Tex.....	600		\$10,000 for champ steer; weight, 1,040 pounds.

NEW, LEAN HOG

The National Farm and Home Hour on Saturday, March 9 (12 noon, CST, NBC) will feature an interview with Prof. Lawrence M. Winters, head of the animal husbandry division, University of Minnesota college of agriculture. He will report on a new type of lean hog being bred to supply more meat and less fat in pork products, a breed whose greatest asset is the ability to turn corn into pork, requiring 325 pounds of feed as compared with 425 pounds for average hogs for every 100 pounds of weight. The breed grows rapidly, reaches a weight of 200 pounds in 135 days and is unusually prolific, it is said.

CALENDAR

Mar. 4—Annual Livestock Feeders Day, Col. A. & M. College Experiment Station, Collins.

Mar. 4-5—Annual convention, Louisiana Cattle men's Assn., Shreveport.

Mar. 8-17—Southwestern Exposition and Stock Show, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Mar. 12-14—Kansas Livestock Assn. convention, Wichita.

Mar. 16—Idaho Cattlemen's Assn. spring sale, Twin Falls.

Mar. 17—Intercollegiate Rodeo, University of Arizona, Tucson.

Mar. 18-20—New Mexico Cattle Growers Assn. convention, Albuquerque.

Mar. 22-23—Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Assn. convention, San Antonio.

Mar. 26-31—Southwestern Livestock Show, Paso, Tex.

Mar. 27-28—Meeting, National Livestock Producers Assn., Chicago.

Mar. 30—Annual meeting, Mouse River Cattle men's Assn., Minot, N. D.

Apr. 11-12—Idaho Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Boise.

Apr. 15-16—Annual meeting, Animal Health Institute, Chicago.

May 16-18—Montana Stockgrowers Assn. convention, Great Falls.

May 17-18—Washington Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Spokane (tentative).

May 20—Northern Colo. Hereford Breeders sale, Greeley.

May 23-25—Oregon Cattle & Horse Growers Assn. convention, Enterprise.

June 7-8—South Dakota Stock Growers Assn. convention, Chamberlain.

June 10-11—North Dakota Stockmen's Assn. convention, Bismarck. (Note change in date and place).

June 13-15—Nebraska Stock Growers Assn. convention, Omaha.

June 20-22—Colo. Stock Growers and Feeders Assn. convention, location to be decided.

Oct. 8—Fall sale, Triple U Hereford Ranch, Gettysburg, S. D.

FARM WELDING COURSE

A three-month course in farm and ranch welding work, begun on Dec. 3 at the Perry Trade Institute in Yakima, Wash., has been held for 40 Yakima Valley farmers. All types of welding that might be required on the modern farm and ranch are taught.

A REPORT ON RABIES

In the latest available count, taken in 1944, the number of cases of rabies in animals and men passed the 10,000 mark for the first time in the United States. Interested divisions of the USDA, in emphasizing the need for more active control measures, attribute considerable success in a large number of communities to the voluntary plan of vaccination, coupled with a short but strict period of quarantine, preferred by many dog owners to longer quarantines without vaccination. Improvement in the quality of vaccine is mentioned as an important factor in control developments. Cattle victims of rabies numbered 561.